

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

## Second Edition

### CITIZEN MCKINLEY

Arrives in Washington as the President-elect.

WITHOUT ANY MILITARY DISPLAY

WHEN THE CROWD SAW HIM IT RENT THE AIR WITH CHEERS.

Major McKinley Presents the Man at the Throttle With a Bunch of Carnations—A Neat and Graceful Act.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—William McKinley entered Washington today as a private citizen and as quietly and unobtrusively as any private citizen could under similar circumstances. At the request of the President-elect there was no military or other display on his arrival. He walked through the crowd at the railroad station and entering the carriage awaiting him, was driven to the hotel where he was to reside. The big iron gates guarding the tracks from the waiting room were closed against all except the comparatively few who were concerned in the personal reception of the President-elect and those accompanying him. The police arrangements were admirable. As the heavy train came to a standstill, the members of the reception committee took positions at the rear platform of the car, in which the President-elect made the journey. When the well-known figure of Major McKinley appeared on the platform the people who were gathered through the high board fence sent up a cheer that reverberated through the big train shed. Major McKinley doffed his silk hat in response and then stepped to the platform to receive the greetings of the reception committee.

Half a dozen policemen marched ahead and on the flanks of the President-elect's party at it proceeded down the platform towards the ladies' entrance. The procession proceeded very slowly and with dignity. Major McKinley had one hand thrust into the bosom of his long frock coat, while in the other he carried a large bunch of white carnations. Bidding his salute to the people, he walked along toward the crowd outside the iron gates, eagerly waiting for him. He bowed to the train crew, the dining car servants, the porters and the others who were on the platform and at the windows of the train. When the engine was reached the procession halted a moment while the President-elect handed the engineer the carnations he had been carrying. This made everybody in the vicinity look happy, but none so happy as the bearded thrifty handler, who fairly blushed through the soil on his face.

Another cheer from those within told the greater crowd outside that the nation was to be rewarded at last. They, too, yelled when the well-known face and figure of the new President appeared at the door leading from the ladies' waiting room. The task of getting the President-elect's carriage started from the station was the work of a moment only and before the crowd knew it he was rapidly disappearing up Pennsylvania avenue.

At Fourteenth street, where the carriage turned from Pennsylvania avenue toward the Ebbitt house, a large crowd shouted enthusiastically when the carriage appeared.

The block along Fourteenth street between Pennsylvania avenue and the Ebbitt house is the situation of Newspaper row. A large number of newspaper correspondents were gathered there in front of their offices. Major McKinley recognized a number of them whom he had known during his congressional residence here and saluted them pleasantly.

The gathering about the Ebbitt was larger than that at Station street. After cheer went up from the crowd from the time the President-elect was sighted until he disappeared inside the hotel.

#### Looking After Cabell.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—No report that would justify the removal from office as reported of Richard H. Cabell, United States collector of internal revenue at Salt Lake City, has been received at the treasury department. It is learned, however, that the bureau of internal revenue was recently informed that the Salt Lake office needed investigation and Special Agent Seward was sent from Brooklyn, N. Y., to look into the matter. It is within the province of the special agent to suspend a collector and this may have been done.

#### SUTTON AND HOWE

Set Down on by Chairman Rice, of Wilmington.

Special to The Tribune.  
Wilmington, N. C., March 2.—Editor Tribune: Please deny the unauthorized statement concerning an interview Sunday here with Representatives Sutton and Howe.

FRED B. RICE, Chairman.

#### Augusta Southern Leased.

New York, March 2.—The Augusta Southern railroad, extending from Augusta, Ga., through Sandersville, to a connection with the Central of Georgia railroad at Tennille, was leased in perpetuity and surrendered to the South Carolina and Georgia railroad yesterday. Under the lease the South Carolina and Georgia road agrees to pay the interest on \$400,000 first mortgage bonds of the lessor company, which were issued at the rate of \$4,700 per mile. The acquisition of this road will enable the South Carolina and Georgia road to control considerable traffic which has heretofore been diverted to other lines and will necessarily increase the business of Charleston. The statement for eight months to February 28, 1897 (February partially estimated) shows gross earnings of \$94,733; expended, \$405,881, and net earnings, \$365,872.

## THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Arrives in Washington in

True Democratic Style.

A PLAIN MAN AMONG PLAIN PEOPLE

MANY NOTED NORTH CAROLINIANS HAVE ARRIVED.

Mrs. Lusk and Miss Mamie Lusk, of Asheville, are the Guests of Mrs. Senator Pritchard—Gov. Russell's Staff.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—President-elect McKinley arrived today. There were no trumpets to call attention to his presence. He traveled from the railroad station to the Ebbitt house in true democratic style. The populace recognized and welcomed him with resounding cheers. He moved among the people like a plain man of the people. It was a simple, unostentatious and auspicious advent and emphasized the hope that he will show himself to be a President of the people.

Among the prominent North Carolinians today is M. L. Mott, of Wilkesboro; H. C. Cowles and L. L. Scales, of Statesville; Postmaster Robinson, of Charlotte; Thomas Ferguson, of Buncombe; Sheriff Pritchard, of Mitchell; Sheriff Roland and W. B. Banks, of Yancey, and Council Wooten, of Lenoir.

Mrs. Lusk and Miss Mamie Lusk are the guests of Mrs. Senator Pritchard. Gov. Russell's staff is expected to-night.

The Forsyth Republican club, fifty strong, will arrive tomorrow morning.

#### Sympathetic Strike.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 2.—Four hundred skilled workmen in the Globe Shipbuilding company's yards went out today on a sympathetic strike. Yesterday 300 helpers struck and they have induced the skilled workmen to aid them.

The only men left in the big yards now are the calkers.

The only demand made by the skilled workmen is that the company acknowledge the terms of settlement offered by the helpers. These terms include a year's pay for a minimum of \$1.50 per day; the reinstatement of all union men discharged without cause and an agreement to hire no more non-union men.

#### Riot at Canea.

London, March 2.—A riot occurred at Canea, Crete, today, in which Suleiman Bey, colonel of the Mussulman gendarmes, was fatally wounded by his own men. Several other Turkish officers were injured. The outbreak was caused by the gendarmes not receiving their pay.

Notice of the revolt was sent to the various consulates and the foreign marines were dispatched to the island. Several volleys were fired under the window of the barracks where the gendarmes were quartered. This not having the desired result the marines fired upon the gendarmes, wounding several of them. The rioters then began to yield. The disturbances caused a panic in Canea.

Bad State of Affairs in the Philippines.

Madrid, March 2.—Advices from Manila say that the army of Spain in the Philippine islands is being ravaged by plague and dysentery, and the entire situation is becoming worse each day. The authorities are now convinced that it will be necessary to send twenty more battalions of troops to the Philippines in order to suppress the insurrection there.

#### A Short Collector.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 2.—Richard H. Cabell, United States internal revenue collector, has been discovered to be short in his accounts.

## SOME THINGS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE

FOR LEGISLATORS TO CONSIDER BEFORE THEY LET THE PUBLIC PRINTING

To Irresponsible Bidders, or any One Else—These Facts and Figures Furnished by Reliable Parties, are Vouched for by the "Tribune."

MR. EDITOR:—If it is your purpose to make any statement about the printing for the State by the Stewart Bros., I beg leave to place at your disposal the following:

If you will permit the suggestion, don't assail very strongly the State Printers, but urge the Committee on Printing to find out why the things herein mentioned were done. The Committee on Printing failed last Saturday to get a quorum, hence no meeting, but adjourned until Tuesday, 12 o'clock, to meet in State Treasurer's office, when bids will be open. So there was no opportunity for anyone to appear before them.

First. Let the State Printers be required to tell why they printed in Chapter 193, page 274, Public Laws of 1895, 42 pica ems as the length of the law page, when the contract they signed (now on file in the Auditor's office) says 43 pica ems. By whose authority did they change the law, and print as law that which was never enacted by the General Assembly?

Second. Why did the printers put two lines less in their part of the House and Senate Journals, and two lines less in their part of the law pages, than appears in the part of these volumes printed by Josephus Daniels?

The Stewart Brothers' pages in the Journals contain 34 lines, while Daniels printed 36 lines. See Senate Journal, page 305, where the Stewart's commence, and count their lines. (Up to page 304 Daniels did the printing.) On the Laws the Stewarts began on page 113. Their Law pages contain an average of 45 lines, and Daniels 47 lines. Thus for every 17 pages of the Journals the Stewarts gain a page, and a page of law for every 22½ pages.

Third. Why did the Stewarts put double leads or slugs at the paragraphs in the Journal pages which they printed? When Daniels only put one lead as has been the custom. In some places the Stewarts put more than one lead at the paragraphs in the law page pages. This has the effect of shortening thematter in the pages, enlarges the volumes, and adds to the cost of the type setting, press work and paper for all such editions.

Fourth. Why did the Stewarts print certain names in the list of magistrates different from the list as appears in the act of the Assembly now on file in the Secretary of State's office? By whose authority was this done?

Fifth. Was it at the suggestion of local politicians, who were not pleased with the list of Magistrates made up by the last Legislature? Who ever made these charges assumed to themselves the power of the whole General Assembly, with all its machinery for law-making, and thus foisted on certain of the people Magistrates who were never made so by the Legislature, the only power at that time that could make Magistrates.

Are these printed names appearing as Magistrates still in the exercise of their functions? Are they properly Magistrates? Can they marry people, and attach their official signatures to deeds and other papers? Would there arise litigation over this if the people knew it?

Sixth. On whose authority did the Stewarts insert, at the close of the House and Senate Journals, a list of twenty-one pages of errata, in small type, headed, containing the list of the Magistrates as sent to the Secretary and the list as printed? Mark you, these errata pages are counted twice by the Stewarts, as they appear in both the House and Senate Journals. Even the names of Magistrates are not the same as appear in the text of the Journal. Should not the Joint Committee on Printing fully inform themselves as to the truth of all these statements?

Seventh. Why did the Stewarts get \$4 per book for 192 Election Record books—\$768—when the contract price was \$1.50 per book, and the bill should have been \$288—an overcharge of \$480? These books have no printing in them, only ruled and with the name of the county on the edge of the back, and have only 50 sheets of "demy" size paper in them.

Eighth. Here is a comparative statement of cost of public printing for 20 months under Daniels from December 1st, 1893, to December 1st, 1894, and under the Stewarts from April 1st, 1895, to December 1st, 1896. This is shown by the Auditor's reports:

Daniels' work (regular State),	\$20,112 92
Daniels' work,	27,311 97
Stewart's excess,	7,199 05
Railroad Commission work (Daniels),	2,868 19
Railroad Commission work (Stewart),	4,365 47
Stewart's excess,	1,497 28
Paper used by Daniels,	7,963 09
Paper used by Stewart,	18,846 91
Stewart's excess,	10,883 82

The comparative statement was made out by Mr. Edwards, of the firm of Edwards & Broughton. Other matters could be stated, such as overcharge for pension blanks, shortage in copies for labor statistics, etc., etc.

Ninth. Why did the Stewarts discharge Mr. Barnes, their examiner, and substitute Mr. Christophers?

Tenth. No bill has been rendered against the State by the Stewarts since about December 1st. Three months' printing!!!!!! The Stewarts must make big money to go so long without a visit to Father Worth. Possibly they do not want to swell their account against the State until after the Legislature has adjourned before they walk up to the Captain's office.

#### Commission Company Assign.

St. Louis, Mo., March 2.—The St. Louis Brothers' Commission company made an assignment to Attorney Joseph H. Zumbly today. No statement of the indebtedness is made, but the firm estimated their assets at \$200,000.

The assignment is directly attributable to the recent failure of the Mulvaney bank.

Schwabe Bros. were one of the largest commission firms in the city, and had an extensive country clientele.

#### A Moslem Slaughter.

Paris, March 2.—A dispatch from the Eclair says it is reported here that 2,000 Moslems in the fortress at Scutari, comprised 1,200 Turkish soldiers. The government has wired the Greek vice consul at Canea instructing him to start at once for Selino and use his influence in behalf of the Moslems who have been made prisoners there.

#### In Behalf of Prisoners.

Athens, March 2.—The government is informed that the garrison of the town of Kandamos, Island of Crete, which have been made prisoners by the insurgents, comprised 1,200 Turkish soldiers. The government has wired the Greek vice consul at Canea instructing him to start at once for Selino and use his influence in behalf of the Moslems who have been made prisoners there.

## THE NEWS AT WILMINGTON

RUSSELLITES REJOICED AT THE PASSAGE OF THE WILMINGTON BILL.

Mayor Harris Probably his own Successor—Naval Reserves Will not go to Washington.

Special to The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., March 2.—News of the passage of the bill making the Governor literally czar of Wilmington was received with joy by administration Republicans and those termed Russell Democrats. The Anti-Russellites are making the best of the situation. Information from a sub rosa source confirms the belief that Mayor Harris will serve next term and several present aldermen will be appointed to the same positions by the Governor. This plan is said to have been settled upon. Commander George L. Morton tells me the Wilmington and Elizabeth City divisions naval reserves will not attend the inaugural ceremonies at Washington. The News and Observer is incorrect.

#### Bombardment Denounced.

Athens, March 2.—At the conclusion of the speech in the Chamber of Deputies last evening denouncing the bombardment of the Cretan Christians by the foreign warships, and the attitude of the powers in regard to Crete in general, Premier Delamandis asked for a vote of confidence, which was carried—125 to 2. Forty members abstained from voting.

#### Supreme Court.

Opinions were handed down as follows on Tuesday afternoon: Goach vs. Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, from Pitt, affirmed. Sherrod vs. Dixon, from Edgecombe, error. McKay vs. Chapin, from Harnett, affirmed. State vs. Moore, from Franklin, affirmed. State vs. Journigan, from Franklin, affirmed. Warren vs. Boyd, from Edgecombe, error. Pipkin vs. Pipkin, from Harnett, error. Cutchin vs. Johnston, from Edgecombe, affirmed. State vs. Holmes, from Wake, no error. In re Young, from Wilson, error. Jeffries vs. Aaron, from Wayne, error. McGowan vs. Harris, from Pitt, new trial. Barrett vs. Barrett, from Pitt, error. Sprley vs. Rose, from Johnston, new trial.

#### Court Yesterday.

The Civil Court met again yesterday morning. More cases were argued than on any previous day, but none of these matters were of general interest. The case of W. C. Cram vs. Mary E. Cram was continued until Thursday. Two cases of William Smith vs. B. F. Montague were heard. Judgments were given the defendant against the plaintiff. In the case of A. J. Blake vs. Ed. Ferrell the court adjudged by consent that the property in dispute, in House Creek township, remain in the hands of E. M. Ferrell, secured by the present bond until the suit in the Supreme Court is decided. In the case of B. F. Montague vs. Joseph T. Wilson, the jury gave a verdict in favor of the defendant.

#### Mayor's Court.

Lovey Haywood and Alice Moring were brought before Mayor Russ yesterday and fined one dollar each and costs. These two women were having a chat on the corner of Hargett and Wilmington streets when Lovey became enraged and resorted to blows. For a few moments the hair flew, but one man was bolder than the rest and he rushed in and parted the beasts. Frank Thompson was fined \$4 for disorderly conduct.

#### Mr. Elliott Explains.

Representative Elliott says the clerk was in error in making the statement that he changed his vote from no to aye on the first and second roll call ballots for referring the North Carolina Railroad lease bill Monday night. He says he did not vote on the first roll call, but did vote aye on the last one.

## NATIONAL LEGISLATURE

Fifty-Fourth Congress Drawing to a Close.

APPROPRIATION BILLS TO BE ACTED ON

PROCEEDINGS OF TODAY OF NO SPECIAL INTEREST.

A Slap at the Senate by a House Resolution—The Fortification Bill and General Deficiency up for Discussion.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—Legislative business went on in the Senate today smoothly, expeditiously, and with very little discussion. The first bill that was passed was one for the prevention of the introduction and spread of contagious and infectious diseases in the United States—the preamble to it reciting the alarming nature and spread of the bubonic plague now prevalent in India and adjacent countries.

The fortification bill, appropriating \$9,717,141 was passed without a word of discussion except a short speech from Mr. Hawley (Republican, Connecticut) criticizing the fact that the fortifications, on whose efficient arming some \$36,000,000 have been spent, are left practically without garrisons, that there are no men trained as artilleryists to man the splendid steel guns provided by the liberality of congress. The House amendments to the Senate international monetary conference bill were concurred in without division, but after several short speeches from silver Senators, Mr. DuBois of Idaho declared his conviction that the only way to reach an international agreement was for this nation to stand out, as in 1773, and declare its independence to regulate its own affairs. Speeches of a somewhat similar tendency were made by Senators Cannon (Utah), Teller (Colorado), Mantle (Montana), and Morgan (Democrat, Alabama)—the latter stating that he would probably be the only Senator who would vote against the bill.

The remained of the day's session was occupied by the general deficiency bill, which appropriates \$10,334,939, nearly two millions more than was in the bill as it passed the House.

At 6:30 a recess was taken until 9 p. m.

#### HOUSE.

The old controversy between the Senate and House over the matter of control of the ceremonies in connection with the inauguration of the President came to the surface when the House assembled at 10 o'clock in continuation of Monday's legislative session. Mr. Dockery (Democrat, Missouri) offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on rules, directing that committee to investigate and report by what authority the inaugural stand was being erected wholly in front of the Senate wing of the Capitol building, from the invariable usage since the building was erected, and also to inquire and report whether or not the House had any control over the inaugural ceremonies.

The naval and District of Columbia appropriation bills were received from the Senate. The House voted to concur in the amendments made by that body and asked a conference. When the House convened for Tuesday of the session, Mr. Dazell (Republican, Pennsylvania) in accordance with the promise made some days ago, replied to the strictures passed upon Justice Shiras by Messrs. McMillin (Democrat, Tennessee) and De Armond (Democrat, Missouri) in connection with the decision of the Supreme court upon the income tax bill. He asserted that the record of the case gave no ground for the charge that Justice Shiras had changed his mind, and that it showed that Justice Brown had done so.

Messrs. McMillin and De Armond refused to accept the statements of Mr. Dazell and re-affirmed the charges.

A concurrent resolution was passed authorizing the printing of 10,000 copies of the hearings before the committee of banking and currency. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for a settlement by suit or compromise of the claims of the United States against various states on account of defaulted interest on Indian trust funds was defeated.

Mr. Aldrich (Republican, Illinois) endeavored to bring up the bill prohibiting the transmission of papers containing illustrated accounts of prize fights, but the House voted, 72 to 53, to take a recess.

At 4:40 p. m. the House took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

#### A Plucky Admiral.

Athens, March 2.—Advices received here from Canea say that the foreign admirals demanded that the Greek warships leave Cretan waters within twenty-four hours. To this demand Commodore Reinick, commanding the Greek warship Hydra, replied that he would only obey the orders of his own government. If his ship were sunk, he declared, she would salute the foreign flags as she went down.

Protest Against the Seating of Helfrid.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—A protest against the seating of William Helfrid as senator from the State of Idaho, signed by the nineteen members of the legislature of that State was laid before the senate today by the Vice President. The principal ground of the protest is the alleged illegal unseating of two members of the legislature.



## FOR THE WHITE HOUSE

Major McKinley Leaves  
Canton for Wash-  
ington.

## A SURGING, SHOUTING MULTITUDE

LINED THE WAY FROM THE HOME  
TO THE TRAIN.The Farewell Speech of the Presi-  
dent-elect—The Train Starts Mid  
the Loud Acclaim of an Enthusi-  
astic People.

Canton, Ohio, March 2.—The President-elect left Canton at 7 o'clock yesterday evening, thousands of his fellow citizens bidding him adieu in showers of fire-works and illuminations to their accompaniment of hearty cheers. The citizens, together with business men, had arranged for a public demonstration to bid farewell to their honored citizen and neighbor. The local militia joined in the demonstration, and at 6:30, headed by the famous Grand Army band, marched to the McKinley home. As they counter-marched, Major McKinley, escorted the coming first lady of the land, appeared at his front door. Their appearance was the signal for cheers, and right heartily were they given. As they walked from the famous front porch to the coach in waiting, there was a frantic effort to obtain a shake of Major McKinley's hand. This was impossible, as the programme admitted of not a moment's delay. Maj. McKinley paused but a few seconds ere he entered the cab, to raise his hat to the thousands of people—men, women and children congregated there. This was the signal for another outburst of applause. Major McKinley then assisted Mrs. McKinley's maid into the cab, followed her a second later, and the ride to the depot was begun. All along the route, about a mile, the streets were jammed with people, hundreds coming from towns adjacent to Canton, to bid the Major good-bye. Cheer after cheer was given them, and many women were seen to weep as the President-elect's carriage, drawn by four richly-comparisomed white horses passed along. Major McKinley lowered the window in the cab as he left the house, and from the opening waved his hat, and Mrs. McKinley her handkerchief to the surging, shouting multitude. The space about the station was packed for squares by people, who struggled ineffectually to get near the train, which was guarded by the companies of militia. As the President-elect and Mrs. McKinley stepped upon the rear platform of their car, the shouts and cheers of the people again arose. Major McKinley seated his wife just inside the door and stepped upon the platform. The cheering was repeated, but quickly ceased as the President-elect raised his hand. His words were:

"My neighbors and friends and fellow-citizens: On the eve of departure to the seat of government, soon to assume the duties of an arduous responsibility, as great as can devolve upon any man, nothing could give me greater pleasure than this farewell greeting—this evidence of your friendship and sympathy; your good will, and I am sure the prayers of all the people with whom I have lived so long and whose confidence and esteem are dearer to me than any other earthly honors. To all of us the future is as a sealed book; but if I can, by official act, or administration, or utterance in any degree add to the prosperity of our beloved country, and the comfort and well-being of our splendid citizenship, I will devote the best and most unselfish efforts of my life. (Loud and continuous applause and cries of "We know you will, Major.") The assumption of the Chief Magistracy is of such grave importance that partisanship cannot blind the judgment or obscure any other considerations but for the public good of all to every party and every section. With this thought uppermost in my mind, I reluctantly take leave of my friends and my neighbors, cherishing in my heart the sweetest memories and the tenderest thoughts of my old home—my home now, and I trust my home hereafter, so long as I live. (Tremendous applause.) "I thank you and bid you all good bye." (Another round of applause.)

When he concluded, there was a frantic effort to reach Major McKinley, but the train was signaled to start. As the train moved out of the station, the rain, which had been threatening all evening, began to fall—a fitting benediction to the farewell scenes which had just been enacted.

## ALLEGED FILIBUSTER DAUNTLESS

Cannot Get Clearance Papers Except on  
Conditions Specified.

Washington, March 2.—A telegram to the Secretary of the Treasury today from Jacksonville brought information that W. A. Bisbee, the owner of the alleged filibuster Dauntless, had filed an application in a modified form for permission to clear for a Cuban port with a cargo of munitions of war. The modification consists in the agreement of Mr. Bisbee to make affidavit that he did not intend to violate the navigation laws. It is stated at the Department that the United States excludes the neutrality laws in his promise, he cannot get the clearance papers, and the Collector of Customs has been informed that the department stands on its previous decision not to release the Dauntless from custody unless all its conditions are complied with.

The explanation given at the Department of its reasons for insisting on sworn statements today by the Dauntless more stringent in form than is usually required is that no chances can be taken that might cause this government to be embroiled in foreign trouble. It is said that the conviction of Captain Hart, of the Laura, established that the Dauntless was clearly involved in filibustering operations. Under the circumstances to grant clearance papers without observing unusual precautions and insisting on stringent conditions would seem a violation of the neutrality obligations of the United States. The threat of Mr. Bisbee to enter another suit against the Collector at Jacksonville unless clearance papers are granted, it is hinted by Treasury Department officials, is a threat which will not result in anything beneficial to the steamer.

## A NON-PARTISAN PETITION

AN APPROPRIATION TO MAINTAIN THE  
STATE GUARD.North Carolina Asks for the Lowest Approp-  
riation for Her State Guard of any State  
in the Union.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina:  
The State Guard of North Carolina respectfully petitions you to restore the annual appropriation of 1893-'94, which is necessary for its proper maintenance and support, and for this timely aid we beg to submit the following reasons:

1. The State Guard is the only organized militia of the State, and the records show that it is absolutely essential in protecting the lives and property of our citizens from lawless persons, and for the proper preservation of good and peaceful government. It is entirely non-political and non-partisan, bearing the same relation to the State as the regular Army does to the General Government.

2. There are now thirty organized companies in the Guard, which is the limit allowed by law to receive appropriation, and the present appropriation made for them by the State is only one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150), which by law is to be used solely for the payment of armory rent and insurance on State and Government property. This amount falls far short of paying the expenses, and the troops are heavily taxed as individuals to meet the deficiency.

3. The State Guard is the main reliance of the Executive in assisting the civil authorities when powerless to preserve the peace, and at every call the troops have made prompt response, and their service has in every case been most effectual and satisfactory. This service is frequently needed, and no less than seven times during the year has the Guard been called out to suppress impending riot and to otherwise aid the civil powers, and the efficiency and value of the service rendered can hardly be overestimated.

4. The aid of the State Guard is likely to be needed at any and all times, and often when least expected. The compensation allowed the Adjutant General's Department is wholly inadequate, and the honorarium with the work, responsibility and dignity of that office. The following statement of the retiring Adjutant General in his annual report for 1896 bears forcibly upon this point:

"In justice not only to the officer himself, but to the service, I feel it strongly my duty to urge the propriety and justice of putting the Adjutant General's office upon a proper footing as regards compensation, allowances, etc. Owing to the numerous new conditions and many changes that have arisen in the management of the affairs of the National Guards of the country, largely due to more extensive legislation in regard to such matters and increased military requirements and necessities, the office of Adjutant General has become one of the most important and responsible in every State government, and as a rule is, so recognized and treated; and the head of the department, like the chiefs of other departments, is at least reasonably compensated for his services and furnished with all necessary clerical assistance and supplies."

"The Adjutant General, if he does his duty, must spend at least a portion of each day in his office, and under the most favorable circumstances in this State cannot possibly perform the duties pertaining to his position without incurring considerable loss of both time and money, as the pay and allowances now granted the office do not amount to half as much as is paid to some of the clerks in the other departments. I speak from experience, and as my term of office is about to expire, cannot be charged with motives of personal interest in calling attention to the gross injustice which has long been accorded the department over which I have had the honor to preside, and the immediate and pressing need that exists for amendment."

5. The closest and most rigid economy has been practiced in every department of the State Guard, and therefore much in the way of equipment and training has necessarily been dispensed with by reason of the insolvency of funds to meet the expenses. While being one of the most important and essential departments of our State, yet the North Carolina State Guard is far more poorly provided for than any other department, and even common justice would prompt at least reasonable care of the organization in which every man has patriotically placed his time and life in the hands of our State, subject to call at any and all times.

With the hope that this petition may meet your favorable consideration and that you will extend this just and reasonable aid to the State's most faithful and efficient safeguard,

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. D. COWLES,  
Adjutant General.

For the State Guard of North Carolina.

## Curfew Hours.

Editor of The Tribune:  
More than two hundred cities and towns in the United States have curfew hours. Most of them put the hour at dusk or twilight and the age at 15 years. Los Angeles, Cal., makes the hour at 9 o'clock at night. In all of them crime with children has very greatly diminished, and will continue to diminish so long as such laws are made and faithfully kept. As time comes and goes, and the older people "swim the Jordan" and the younger, good people advance, crime, necessarily, will become less and less frequent. These hours and ages do not interfere with children whose parents, guardians or older brothers are with them.

If curfew hours were had in the cities and towns of North Carolina, in a few years the small amount of money needed for a "reformatory school" or a "Waif-Saving Circle" would get unanimous vote by our legislators. Such hours would tend to increase the health of children, put them more under home influences, where parents and children could become better acquainted, both day and Sunday schools—and make many happy homes and faces, mothers' hearts glad where now the surroundings are the reverse of cheerfulness. These hours, however, should not now prevent a reformatory nor a Waif-Saving home, which are so very much needed for present emergencies. These homes would, I believe, with curfew hours, lessen in a few years the amount of State gifts for so worthy causes. It is to be earnestly hoped that the legislature will pass the bills and give the money named in them for the reformatory and others.

JAMES M.

## SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Important Meeting—Miss Newsome  
Elected Assistant Teacher.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE MEETING.  
At a meeting of the Raleigh School Committee Monday Miss Laura Newsome was elected assistant teacher at the Murphy school, she having stood most successfully a recent examination under the superintendent.

Upon the recommendation of Superintendent Howell, clay modeling was authorized to be introduced in the schools. The superintendent stated that the teachers had been studying this art some months at their own expense under the instruction of the kindergarten teacher at the Blind Institution. He said that the value of clay modeling is, that it teaches form, and trains the eye and hand and touch. It is usually the first kind of manual training begun in schools. The teachers in the Raleigh schools are desirous of beginning classes in this study. Already many of the teachers are teaching sewing, and some are teaching drawing. There is no more faithful and progressive faculty than the Raleigh school teachers, and this recent evidence of their zeal is very pleasing to the committee.

The committee endorse the bill introduced by Representative Young in the House yesterday, authorizing the Raleigh School Committee to issue bonds for the purpose of paying for property bought for school use, erecting and repairing buildings and equipping the schools. The City Attorney was asked to examine the bill and make any necessary amendments.

## DURHAM NOTES.

La Grippe and Pneumonia—The Tri-  
bune's Work Appreciated.

Durham, N. C., March 1.—March dawned in Durham this morning bringing the brightest and balmy day we have had in a long time and suffers from la grippe are especially thankful.

All the churches were well attended yesterday. President J. C. Kilgo, of Trinity, filled the pulpit at the Presbyterian church morning and night—the pastor, Rev. L. B. Turnbull, being absent in Europe and having left no regular supply while he is away.

Among the Durhams who went down to Raleigh today were D. C. Mangum, acting deputy clerk for Wake county for the present; W. T. O'Brien and John Riley.

A. O. Davis, auctioneer at the Parish warehouse, left today for Washington city to attend the McKinley inaugural ceremonies.

The Watts hospital is still filled with gripple and pneumonia patients. The epidemic has not subsided, and when it has not proven fatal in the first instance, has generally been followed by marriage or chronic love.

The rubbings The Tribune has given its Raleigh contemporary, whose politics seem chameleon-like to this people, have been much enjoyed and commented on here.

The consensus of opinion here is that the legislature will not, and ought not to, do anything in reference to the railroad lease.

## Population of Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., March 2.—The present population of Canada is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 5,125,435.

## The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

CHAS. F. BULLOCK,  
Artistic Sign  
Writer.

Signs for Professional Men a Specialty.

## ♦♦ GO TO ♦♦

## THE INAUGURATION

—OF—

## McKINLEY and HOBART

—AT—

## Washington, D. C., March 4, 1897

Only \$9.65 for the Round Trip

Tickets on sale from all points March 1st, 2nd and 3d.

For further particulars call on or write  
THAD. C. STURGIS,  
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. Green, Gen. Supt.; J. M. Culp,  
Traffic Manager; W. A. Turk, G. P. A.

First-Class Printing in all its  
Branches.

## Book-Binding

IN ALL STYLES.

EDWARDS  
&  
BROUGHTON,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ESTABLISHED IN 1871.

The Largest and Best Equipped  
Printing and Binding Es-  
tablishment in the  
State.

If you want QUICK WORK,  
and in first-class style, send us  
your order.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,  
Printers and Binders,  
RALEIGH, N. C.

## Money to Loan

on Eight Years Time, secured by Mortgage  
on Real Estate. Monthly payment, savings  
on Real Estate. For sale, also FULL PAID  
investment stock, with semi-annual cash  
dividends. Loans made promptly in any  
part of the State. Agents wanted. Address,  
Mechanics and Investors Union,  
22 Pullen Building, Raleigh, N. C.

## J. E. PHYSIOG &amp; CO.,

## MERCHANT TAILORS,

121 Fayetteville St., above  
Williams' Book Store,  
RALEIGH, N. C.

## Wanted.

Every man and woman to write to the  
Capital City Marble and Granite Works  
for price list and designs. You can save  
fifteen per cent. of the money you would  
have to pay other dealers by being your  
own agent and buying monuments direct  
from me. All work guaranteed and  
freight prepaid to nearest station. Write  
for prices to E. T. MARKS, Manager,  
105 W. Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.

A. G. BAUER,  
Architect and Superintendent,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Architect of buildings of any description.  
Correspondence solicited

## Old Clothing Made New.

D. W. C. HARRIS,

Steam Dyer and Pawn Broker.

We buy or loan money on Old Clothing,  
Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instru-  
ments. Suits cleaned, 75c; cleaned and  
dye \$1.50.  
East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel,  
Raleigh, N. C.

Public Printing.

Under section three of chapter twenty  
of the Public Laws of the State of North  
Carolina for 1895, the Joint Committee  
on Printing and Binding of the General  
Assembly of North Carolina, advertise  
for thirty days from date for proposals  
for the public printing and binding for  
the State, for two years from and in-  
cluding the first day of July, 1897, to  
and including the 30th day of June, 1899.

Printed forms of proposals for print-  
ing and binding, showing the class of  
work to be contracted for, &c., will be  
furnished free of charge upon applica-  
tion to the chairman of the Printing  
Committee.

The Printing Committee reserve the  
right to reject all bids, if they believe it  
to be to the interest of the State so to do.  
This January 29th, 1897.  
For the committee:  
JOHN A. RAMSAY,  
Chairman, &c.

JAMES H. CATHEY, Secretary.

Do You

Want Any

Of These?

They are Specialties.

Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce

is something you haven't used.

Asparagus—Seal brand, and others.

Tomato Bouillon, in glass.

Evaporated California Fruit—the

nicest line to be had.

Golden Gate Canned Goods. My

stock is absolutely complete.

My own special importation of Java

and Mocha Coffee in handsome

package.

Welch's Grape Juice—something

new—a non-alcoholic wine—for

invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could

be used to enumerate all the good

things the store contains, for you

know I am the leader in the grocery

business.

THOMAS PESCU

16 E. MARTIN ST., RALEIGH.

The Tribune

Publishing Company

is prepared to execute

Job Printing

in a neat and attract-

ive manner at the

lowest prices

Seed Potatoes

To arrive in the next day or two.

Early Rose Potatoes,

White Star Seed Potatoes

For sale very low by the quantity by

JONES & POWELL.

For COAL, All Best

Bituminous, Semi-Bituminous,

Anthracite, all sizes,

WOOD, Pine and Oak,

Any Length,

Hay, Oats, Corn, Bran, Shingles,

Laths, order of

JONES & POWELL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Phones 41 and 71.

School and College Text-Books

AT ONE-HALF PRICE.

All kinds of Books bought, sold

and exchanged, especially School

and Law Books.

We furnish them at prices lower

than Northern houses, and in

much less time.

Our's is the largest stock of Law

and School Books, Stationery,

School and General Office Sup-  
plies, and we occupy the largest  
and oldest book-store in the  
State.  
N. C. Reports from \$1.50 each  
up, in odd volumes of complete  
sets.  
Give us a trial order, and list  
your books for sale or exchange.  
Southern Law Book Exchange,  
M. M. SMITH, Manager,  
A. Williams' old stand, 119 Fayetteville St.

## MURESCO

Is the name of a wall finish that is superior  
in every respect to Kalsomine, Alabastine  
and other preparations for walls.

It will go further and last longer, will  
not flake. Sold only by

## Julius Lewis Hardware Co.

THE

## American Bonding and Trust Co.

OF BALTIMORE CITY, BALTIMORE, MD.

## WILL GO ON BONDS

OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS

## POSTMASTERS.

Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDS-  
MEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds  
of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Bonds of bank officers, clerks, county and city officers, dis-  
tillers, storekeepers and gaugers, contractors, administrators,  
guardians, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

For full information write to

R. B. RANEY,

General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

Or apply to local agents.

Do You Need?

Anything in Glass-

ware or Crockery?

If so the Lyon Racket Store is the  
place to buy it. They are selling all  
kind of Glassware and Crockery at a re-  
duced price, and will continue to do so  
for the next twenty days to give all a  
chance to buy at the lowest price. Such  
things of the same value never was of-  
fered by us or any house in the State.  
Below see prices:

Decorative Lamps.....	\$1 98
Decorative Lamps.....	2 00
Decorative Lamps.....	98
Decorative Lamps.....	68
Decorative Night Lamps.....	34
Plain Glass Lamps.....	22
Plain Glass Lamps.....	25
Plain Glass Lamps.....	34
Decorative Glass Water Sets.....	1 44
Decorative China Cake Plates.....	34
Decorative China Cake Plates.....	24
Glass Pitchers.....	24
Glass Pitchers.....	48
Wash Bowls and Pitchers.....	72
Wash Bowls and Pitchers.....	94
Wash Bowls and Pitchers.....	1 24
Wash Bowls and Pitchers.....	1 47
Wash Bowls and Pitchers.....	1 68
Cups and Saucers, per set.....	25
Cups and Saucers, per set.....	38
Cups and Saucers, per set.....	47
Cups and Saucers, per set.....	78
Dinner Plates.....	54
Dinner Plates.....	47
Dinner Plates.....	87

and various different kinds of Glassware  
and Crockery too numerous to mention.  
If you need anything of the kind it will  
pay you to come around and see us. We  
would be pleased to show you our stock,  
as it will convince you that we sell  
cheaper for cash than any other house  
in the State. Yours to please,

## LYON RACKET STORE.

16 E. MARTIN ST., RALEIGH.

WE TELL YOU

Good News today, Our

Line of

Crescent

Bicycles

Are in, they are beauties.

The only Bicycle Factory

that ever shipped a solid

Train Load of 16 Cars of

Bicycles from any factory

in one shipment. This shows

their great popularity.

Men's Wheels \$50.00, Boys'

Ladies' Wheels \$20.00, Road

and Girls' Wheels \$20.00

\$40.00. Crescents have been

tried here 3 years. Buy of a

Dealer you know, and who

backs his sales with a good



## TILMAN'S DUMB SHELL

Charges the Senate with Being Run by Trusts.

## GOVERNMENT TO OWN PLATE PLANT

BURLING HOT SHOT AIMED AT THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

Charges that the House is Under Control of the Oil Trust—The Annual Naval Appropriation Bill passed.

Washington, March 2.—When the Senate resumed its session at 8 o'clock the naval appropriation bill was taken up. The pending amendment being that relating to armor plate.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) opposed the establishment of a government armor factory and the fixing of the price of armor at either \$300 or \$400 per ton, as he deemed the private manufacturer's material, and said that he was going to try to give the government the best.

The number of a crack cruiser was more than if he had been decorated.

Mr. Elkins (Rep., W. Va.) opposed the appropriation of \$2,210,000 for armor plate.

He inquired against anything without knowing anything about its value. The Committee on Appropriations has fixed one price, and the House has fixed another, and they are going in the dark. It was a reasonable piece of legislation that would place armor plate without the knowledge of the value.

He said that the contractor in the same way that he did not accept this money from the government would buy armor plate much more than its value.

He suggested a suspension of the work in the armor plate factory, for with the money about to be appropriated, with an armament of armor plate with Great Britain.

He suggested that the right of way and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

He suggested that the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate, and the right of way to the Senate.

ufacture of armor plate either in this country or in Europe, and that the Bethlehem and Carnegie plants were members of an international combine. His amendment was then adopted without division and the total amount appropriated for armor was reduced from \$2,210,000 to \$2,407,200. The committee amendment appropriating \$2,500,000 for a government armor plant, was defeated by a vote of 26 to 30. The bill then passed, and at midnight the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

SECRETARY HERBERT HAPPY.  
Torpedo Boat Farragut Carries a Disturbing Gun, and Makes Thirty Knots.

Washington, March 2.—Secretary Herbert was one of the happiest men in Washington today. At half past nine o'clock he was joined at the Navy Yard by a number of friends, including members of the House and Senate Naval Committees for a trial trip down the Potomac on board the famous little torpedo boat No. 6—"The Farragut." No time was lost in casting loose, and the signal "go" was given just before 10 o'clock. A run down the river of about eight miles below Alexandria, or sixteen miles one way, was made and the landsmen during the downward trip had to seek shelter behind the four great smokestacks so great was the pressure of the wind when the boilers were all put to work. The natty little vessel carried a distinguished company. Among them were the Herreshoffs, her constructors, General Alger, who is booked for the portfolio of the War Department under the McKinley administration and Mr. Wilson, who has been decided upon to succeed Secretary Morton in the Department of Agriculture. Chairman Boutwell, of the House Naval Committee, was of the party and expressed himself as delighted with the trip, as did also Senator Blackburn and others.

The "Farragut," although not pressed to her utmost speed, succeeded in breaking her record, making during one spurt a speed equal to thirty knots, or between 32 and 33 miles per hour. Much enthusiasm over the achievement was indulged in by the invited guests and Secretary Herbert and Mr. Herreshoff were heartily congratulated upon the part they played in producing for the United States navy what is believed to be the fastest torpedo boat afloat. The vessel returned to the navy yard a few minutes before eleven o'clock, the trip having occupied a trifle more than one hour.

## CORBETT AND FITZSIMMONS

THE BRUISERS STILL WORKING TO DEVELOP MUSCLE AND SKILL.

Rapid Sale of Tickets to the Amphitheatre—Large and Lucrative Crowd Expected.

Carson, Nev., March 2.—Both Corbett and Fitzsimmons varied their training today. Each believes the other to be much heavier than supposed, and both verge on the mysterious and secretive in so far as their methods are concerned. Nobody can be found who believes that Corbett weighs one ounce less than 150 pounds, although he claims to be 15 pounds lighter. Fitzsimmons' assertions regarding his own weight are nearer correct than Corbett's, but the Cornishman shies whenever he encounters a pair of scales. Fitzsimmons' trudge into Carson this morning in the face of a biting wind which carried a thick shower of fine snow. He covered the four miles from Cook's ranch to the postoffice in an even 21 minutes without taking his wind. The homeward trip occupied 20 minutes, and at the end of the journey the lank Australian stripped for work, apparently none the worse for his sprinting.

His most vigorous work was with Roebor on the wrestling mat. He handled the big Greco-Roman wrestler as though he was a boy and flattened him out on the mat, four points down, as often as he tried.

When Roebor was through with him he was as wet and as limp as a rag, while the Cornishman was not even winded.

Then the bag was swung in place and Bob executed symphonies for twenty minutes. Hickey and Stenzler were trotted out for a few rounds, which were more spirited than usual.

Fitzsimmons showed that he knew a trick or two in foot work and danced about like an excited Pouter while his trainers flailed the atmosphere. He rose and fell regularly and without a quiver as he lay on the rub down slab, and nobody could detect any increased palpitation of the heart.

Following Charlie White's suggestion, Fitzsimmons hit his day's work with his boxing partner instead of with the hand-ball players. Jeffrey was cuffed about for two three minute rounds and Woods McVea, Joe Corbett and Bob Edgren (the California four-champion hammer-thrower) stood up for two rounds each. When thirty-three minutes had been tolled off, White called time, though Jim protested that he was just warming up. He barely raised perspiration and was seemingly as fresh as when he put on the gloves.

The hand balls were brought out in the afternoon for three swift games, and fifteen minutes were devoted to the punching bag. Tomorrow will be an off day for the champion. His wife and sister are expected up from San Francisco and Jim had promised the boys, Mrs. Corbett and Miss Corbett, will in all probability, return home on the evening train, as there is no accommodation for ladies at Shaw's Springs just now.

Dan Stuart has again postponed his departure for San Francisco and it may be Wednesday before his physician releases him.

Eighteen hundred tickets were sold up to 6 o'clock this evening and orders are now filed for as many more. This number does not include reservations allotted to excursion parties. The frame work of the arena was completed this evening and the large force of carpenters were knocked off. The bleachers are going up with a rush and will be ready for occupation within ten days. The box office and entrances will all be heavily guarded. Mounted men will patrol the fences inside and out, which encircle the race track. Tickets will be shown a dozen times before they are finally deposited in the boxes at the turnstiles. Big placards with twelve inch letters will guide the ticket-holders to their seats, and ushers to the number of three hundred will be on duty.

Senator George Will Resign.

Memphis, Tenn., March 2.—A report from Jackson, Miss., indicates the probability that United States Senator J. Z. George will tender his resignation, in view of the approaching session of the Legislature. Ill health is the cause. His term expires on the 4th, 1899, and Representative H. D. Money has been elected his successor at that time.

## THE UTILITY OF COMPETITION.

Something that Anti-Trust People May Read with Profit.

The newspaper clamor against aggregations of capital in large amounts for manufacturing purposes, while it is destined to fall in preventing such aggregations, or even in fixing limits to them, will, nevertheless, not be entirely barren of good results in drawing attention to the whole subject of the utility of competition in business affairs, and the evil of attempting to suppress it. Out of the mass of sophistry, demagoguery, and lies with which the present discussion has been incumbered, some truth will be elicited, and, as the agitation for free silver coinage has disseminated among our people much information which they would otherwise never have obtained, so this war upon the so-called "trusts" will make them familiar with facts and with the workings of economic laws of which they have never before had occasion to become instructed.

The error that the cost to the consumer of any manufactured article can be reduced by the permanent increase above that which results from the working of the law of supply and demand was clearly exposed by more than one of the witnesses examined by the legislative investigating committee, and their testimony was most corroborated by the reduction in the price of steel rails which took place at the very time they were giving it. Temporarily, indeed, prices can be kept up by restricting production, but in the end this barrier has to give way, as it did in the case of steel rails, and let them down to their natural level. The high prices check consumption and low prices stimulate it has come to be an admitted axiom, and where the profit upon any article is made too tempting, no agreement of the producers already in the field can prevent the invasion of the field by new rivals.

The success of the great industrial combinations which have been obtained by a policy the reverse of oppression. Profits have been kept down below the point at which they would be extortionate, not, indeed, from moral or charitable motives, but from the fear of reduced consumption or from the fear of provoking competition. Where they exceed this limit the burden of maintaining them becomes unbearable. The stronger members shake off the weaker, and rely upon their own advantages of position and their superior facilities for doing business to carry them through the emergency. They expect by an increased output and by the more general employment of their works and their men to make up for decreased prices.

The combinations of capital, therefore, which are assailed as suppressing competition really only shift its field of action. From being an irregular guerrilla warfare between a multitude of undisciplined individuals, it becomes a balancing of the powers of organized armies. How much civilization and humanity have gained by the consolidation of tribes and small peoples into great nations we see in the history of Europe. Wars there are far less frequent and less destructive now than they were in the days of the great States of the lesser ones. The few great powers respect one another, and are slow either to give offence to the others or to take it from them. They feel their responsibility as they feel their strength, and maintain peace until it becomes inevitable. Great industrial combinations likewise depend for their success upon avoiding the provocation of rivals.

In the view of some sentimentalists this limitation of the destructiveness of competition is to be deplored, for the very reason that it diminishes the number of those who are permitted to participate in it. Thus, the great industrial so-called "trusts" are declared to be detrimental to society because they lead to the retiring from business of small producers and dealers. President Cleveland, in his message to last December, gave expression to this doctrine, and called for legislation to enforce it. He declared that the tendency of "trusts" is to "crush out individual independence and to hinder or prevent the free use of human faculties and the full development of human character. Through them the farmer, the artisan, and the small trader is in danger of dislodgement from the proud position of being his own master, watchful of all that touches his country's prosperity, in which he has an individual lot, and interested in all that affects the advantages of business of which he is a factor, to be relegated to the level of a mere appendage to a great machine, with little free will, with no duty but that of passive obedience, and with little hope or opportunity of rising in the scale of responsible and helpful citizenship. If this fustian had proceeded from Mr. Bryan it would be set down as oratory fit only to be addressed to a meeting of Kansas Populists, and that Mr. Cleveland indulged in it proposed, once his ignorance of economical history and his recklessness in misstating facts.

How an industrial "trust" threatens to dislodge the farmer or the artisan from his present independent position it is impossible to imagine. There are some large farms in this country, but they are very few and far between, and capital for agricultural purposes are as yet unknown. The individual artisan suffers, not from the competition of large producers, but from that of machinery, which, more than a century ago, began to make manufacturing on a small scale hopelessly unprofitable, and he is compensated by larger wages and steadier employment. As for the small trader, he has, indeed, to meet the rivalry of the great dealers who keep a better assortment of goods than he does, and can afford to sell them cheaper. No legislation which would not be a tyrannical interference with the freedom of citizen would avail to protect him, and if it could, it would be at the expense of the millions of consumers who profit by the present state of things. If President Cleveland had lived a century ago he would have opposed the introduction of the spinning jenny and the power loom, because they destroyed the independence of the little hand spinners and weavers! he would have insisted on nails being made upon the anvil by women and children, rather than permit the use of nail-making machines, and, to be consistent, he ought now to advocate the abandonment of the modern perfecting printing press and the return to the hand printing of Franklin's time.

The utility of competition in business affairs lies not in its maintaining great numbers of competitors, but in stimulating improvements in the process of manufacture and distribution which both improve the quality and cheapen the cost of the goods produced. If "trusts" stifled this competition they would justly deserve condemnation, but so long as they are exposed to

it, not from small rivals whose puny attacks they could afford to disregard, but from foes of their own weight and rethence, the community gets the same benefit from it that it did before they came into existence. If a process for refining sugar were to be invented reducing the cost of the operation by ever so small a fraction of a cent the American Sugar Refining Company would refuse to adopt it only at the peril of seeing rival refineries do it and get away its customers. New machinery for making cigarettes or cordage must be employed by the manufacturers of those articles to prevent their adoption by competing concerns. And so, in all branches of industry, every improvement will find ready purchasers from men to whom the slightest economies are important because of the magnitude of the output which they affect.

Quite a different result would follow the making of any great industry a Government monopoly, as is done with railway transportation in some parts of Europe and as it is proposed to do with the manufacture of illuminating gas in this city. France long ago abandoned the practice of running railroads by the Government; and in Belgium, where it is still maintained, loud complaints are made of the inefficiency of the service rendered to the public. In some European cities street railways are managed by municipalities, and gas is manufactured by them, with what are alleged to be highly satisfactory results. An examination of the figures fails, however, to confirm this roseate view of the matter. Certainly the experience of Philadelphia in municipal gas making shows it to be not only a fruitful source of corruption, but extremely wasteful and costly. Twice as much labor is employed as is needed, antiquated processes are adhered to, and, when proper allowances are made for depreciation and interest, the gas is more costly than it would be furnished by a private corporation.

Undoubtedly, there are services which can better be rendered to the community by the Government than by individuals or private corporations. The furnishing of water is one of them, and the city of London is now suffering not only from a scanty supply of the fluid, but from its great costliness, because years ago it permitted the business to fall into private hands. Water, it may, however, be observed, is not a manufactured article. The apparatus for storing and distributing it is simple, and not susceptible of improvement. From the nature of the case, too, competition, when once the source of supply has been appropriated, becomes impossible. The postoffice, again, is an institution which, while it is more costly as conducted by the Government, would fail of being as generally useful as it is were it put into private hands. Sections of the country which now get their mail service at a loss to the country as a whole, would have it very greatly curtailed if it were regulated with a view to profit alone. Like the building of forts and battle-ships and the maintenance of the army and the navy, it is a matter of national interest, and does not rank with industrial enterprises carried on for gain. That eventually the telegraph and the telephone will be managed by the Government, as they are in Great Britain, is highly probable. It depends upon the popular demand for the service they render, and to the extent with which demand is met by their present owners. What is lost now by localities where the business does not justify the expenditures which would make the telegraph and the telephone as universal as mail service, is saved to other localities where the patronage is more remunerative, and by the efforts of competing companies to obtain and increase it.—Matthew Marshall, in N. Y. Sun.

LEE'S CORRESPONDENCE

In Brief, on the Scott's Case—Pitiable Condition of the Prisoner.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The official correspondence is much like half of a conversation by telephone, as the telegrams sent to the Department by General Lee only are transmitted; the Department's end of the interchange being omitted. February 9th, General Lee wired the State Department: "Charles Scott, an American, arrested at Regia this morning. Charges not yet known."

The next is dated February 20th, and says Scott had been in Havana without communication for 24 hours. The dispatch continues: "Cannot stand another Ruiz murder, and have demanded his release. How many weeks at Key West or within reach, and will they be ordered here at once if necessary to sustain demand?"

February 23rd he again telegraphs Secretary Olney, evidently replying to inquiries and language that can scarcely be misunderstood: "Situation simple. Experience at Guanabacoa made it my duty to demand before too late that another American who had been in Guanabacoa 24 hours be released from said communication, and I did so in courteous terms. If you support it and Scott is so released, the trouble will terminate. If you do not, I must demand that others arrested with Scott have been put in communication; why should the only American in the lot not be? He has been incommunicado now 324 hours."

The correspondence closed with a telegram of the same date in which General Lee informed the State Department that his demand had been complied with and that Scott had been released from incommunicado after fourteen days solitary confinement in a damp cell five feet by eleven, with water on the floor. "He was not allowed a chair, or anything to sleep on," the telegram concludes: "And discharges of the body were removed only once in five days. Scott says he went always twelve hours without water, and once two days. Scott was charged with having Cuban postage stamps in his house. Was an employee of an American gas company."

In regard to the arrest of F. J. Caseasas, an American citizen, at Legos, on February 17th, in a dispatch announcing his arrest, denounced it as a great outrage, and said there were similar cases at Sagua and elsewhere in the island. The Department several days later ordered Lee to report upon the whole facts, and on February 24th, Lee replied that Caseasas insisted his treaty right should be respected. The prisoner had resided at Sagua since his registration there in 1871. The other dispatches show the number of his registrative, number of his passport, etc., and concludes with a dispatch dated February 27th, leaving the matter undisposed of.

The Turks Pillaging.

Athens, March 2.—The Turkish troops forming the garrison of Janina, Albania, have been ordered to proceed to the frontier. It is alleged that while en route to this destination they pillaged several Christian villages. Soldiers have twice insulted the Russian consul in the streets of Janina.

## THE Commercial and Farmers Bank, RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK, . . . . .	\$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND, . . . . .	16,000.00
NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS, . . . . .	8,708.47
DEPOSITS, . . . . .	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

OFFICERS: J. J. Thomas, Pres. H. W. Jackson, Asst. Cashier. J. J. Thomas, Pres. H. W. Jackson, Asst. Cashier. DIRECTORS: J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. B. Battle, B. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Phillips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jno. W. Scott, R. B. Raney, J. E. Shepherd.

## The National Bank of Raleigh, RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In, . . . . . \$225,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, . . . . . 80,000.

Officers: Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President, F. H. Briggs, Cashier. Directors: Chas. H. Belvin, Chas. M. Busbee, J. A. Briggs, J. B. Batchelor, Julius Lewis, Thos. H. Belvin, F. O. Moring, Chas. E. Johnson, W. R. Tucker.

Depositors' Security and Protection.—(Section 538, from United States Banking Laws.) "The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares."

## J. R. FERRALL &amp; Co., Grocers,

222 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

## Staple and Fancy Groceries

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE. NEW AND FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY DAY.

TELEPHONE 88.

THEY ARE THE BEST AND MADE AT HOME. Use no other. Ammoniated Guano. High Grade Acid Phosphate. Made at Caraleigh.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works RALEIGH, N. C.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works RALEIGH, N. C.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works RALEIGH, N. C.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works RALEIGH, N. C.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works RALEIGH, N. C.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works RALEIGH, N. C.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works RALEIGH, N. C.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works RALEIGH, N. C.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works RALEIGH, N. C.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works RALEIGH, N. C.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works RALEIGH, N. C.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works RALEIGH, N. C.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works RALEIGH, N. C.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works RALEIGH, N. C.







proposed no innovation. He was in favor of giving the Governor power to appoint, Mr. Person opposed the bill, saying that he was accountable to no one except his constituents. The motion to recommit was lost by a vote of 19 to 14. The bill was placed on its second reading and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Alexander, Anderson, Ashburn, Barker, Barker, Cannon, Clark, Dickson, Early, Grant, Henderson, Johnson, Maultsby, Maxwell, Moyer, Morrison, McCarthy, McNeilly, McNeill, Newsome, Odum, Parker of Randolph, Sharpe of Irrell, Sharpe of Wilson, Smathers, Shore, Wakefield, Yeager.—25.

Noes—Abell, Anthony, Earnhardt, Ryan, Justice, Lyon, Parker of Alamance, Patterson, Person, Ray, Robertson, Walker, Whedbee.—14.

The bill then passed third reading. It was to appoint a cotton seed weigher for Raleigh was tabled.

Bill passed second and third readings as follows:

To amend the charter of Greenville, to elect the Superintendent of the county home of Durham county by popular vote.

To prevent fishing with wire nets in the Cape Fear River below Wilmington.

To collect arrears of taxes in Asheville.

To furnish Supreme Court reports to each county.

To extend the stock law territory in Chatham county.

The bill to provide for the appointment of a police justice for Asheville was the subject of an exciting passage between Senators Smathers and Ray.

Mr. Ray said that it was a bill to create an office for a Republican, and made an attack upon the policy of the self-government. Mr. Smathers made a vigorous reply, defending the party and exposing the inconsistency and insincerity of the Democrats. He criticised Mr. Ray for interfering in local matters that did not concern his district.

This aroused the ire of Mr. Ray who retorted in language that could not be regarded as parliamentary. Mr. Smathers made a sharp reply. To be plain about it, the issue was passed between the gentlemen in the heat of the debate. At a later stage of the proceedings it was suggested that they ought to apologize to each other and to the Senate for the breach of decorum, whereupon Mr. Smathers said that if it were not for the approval of the Senate he was willing to submit to the judgment of a committee of one Republican, one Democrat and one Populist, to be appointed by the chair, and would make such an apology as the committee recommended. If they considered an apology necessary, saying that if such committee were appointed he would expect Mr. Ray to be bound by the recommendation of the committee. No action was taken upon the suggestion.

The debate proceeded, Mr. Anthony opposing the bill and Mr. Rollins supporting it. The previous question was ordered and the bill passed second reading by the following vote:

Ayes—Anderson, Ashburn, Barker, Cannon, Clark, Dickson, Early, Grant, Henderson, Hyatt, Maultsby, McCarthy, McCaskey, McNeill, Newsome, Odum, Parker of Randolph, Ramsay, Rollins, Sharpe of Wilson, Sharpe of Irrell, Smathers, Shore, Wakefield, Yeager.—25.

Noes—Abell, Alexander, Anthony, Atwater, Barringer, Butler, Cannon, Lyon, Maxwell, Mitchell, Moyer, Morrison, McCarthy, McNeill, Newsome, Odum, Parker of Randolph, Ramsay, Rollins, Sharpe of Wilson, Sharpe of Irrell, Smathers, Shore, Wakefield, Yeager.—25.

The bill then passed third reading. A resolution introduced by Mr. McCaskey to elect a Railroad Commissioner and State Librarian at 11 o'clock today was adopted.

A recess was taken until 8 o'clock.

At the night session bills were introduced by general consent as follows:

Mr. Newsome to create a township in Hertford county.

Mr. Ramsay—to amend the charter of Charlotte.

Mr. Rollins—to incorporate the Southern Business College; also to repeal chapter 36, laws of 1871-72, also to provide for the maintenance of the penitentiary.

Mr. Grant, for the elections committee, reported the election bill. Objection was made to receiving the bill. Upon motion the bill was received. Mr. Seales moved to recommit the bill. The motion was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Abell, Alexander, Anthony, Atwater, Barringer, Butler, Cannon, Clark, Dickson, Early, Grant, Henderson, Hyatt, Maultsby, McCarthy, McCaskey, McNeill, Newsome, Odum, Parker of Randolph, Person, Ramsay, Rollins, Sharpe of Wilson, Sharpe of Irrell, Smathers, Shore, Wakefield, Whedbee.—21.

Noes—Anderson, Ashburn, Barker, Cannon, Early, Grant, Henderson, Hyatt, Maultsby, McCarthy, McCaskey, McNeill, Newsome, Odum, Parker of Randolph, Person, Ramsay, Rollins, Sharpe of Wilson, Sharpe of Irrell, Smathers, Shore, Wakefield, Whedbee.—14.

The following bills passed second and third readings:

To amend the law relating to a turnpike in Henderson county.

To protect school entertainments.

To incorporate Red Springs Seminary.

To authorize the city of Raleigh to collect back taxes.

To amend chapter 126, laws of 1895.

To amend section 1357 of The Code.

To amend chapter 199, laws of 1895.

To give keepers of livery stables a lien on stock for board.

To regulate the sale of pistols and cartridges.

The following bills were tabled:

To amend the law relating to Hickory Nut Gap Turnpike.

To prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Bladen county.

To amend section 3818 of The Code.

To amend chapter 285, laws of 1895.

To amend chapter 214, laws of 1895.

To amend chapter 167, laws of 1895.

To amend chapter 170, laws of 1895.

The following passed second and third readings:

To create polling places in Edgecombe county.

To print and distribute two thousand copies of sketches of North Carolina regiments in the late war.

To require the removal of railroad tracks from a street in Washington.

To amend section 3512 of The Code.

To reimburse the Commercial and Farmer's Bank for the payment of an auditor's warrant in favor of A. A. Campbell.

Mr. Maultsby moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to recommit the election bill. Mr. Odum moved to lay the motion upon the table. The motion was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Anderson, Ashburn, Barker, Cannon, Clark, Dickson, Grant, Henderson, Hyatt, Maultsby, McCarthy, McNeill, Newsome, Odum, Parker of Randolph, Person, Ramsay, Rollins, Sharpe of Wilson, Smathers, Shore, Wakefield, Whedbee.—22.

Noes—Abell, Alexander, Atwater, Anthony, Barringer, Butler, Cannon, Lyon, Maxwell, Mitchell, Moyer, Morrison, McCarthy, McNeill, Newsome, Odum, Parker of Randolph, Person, Ramsay, Rollins, Sharpe of Wilson, Smathers, Shore, Wakefield, Whedbee.—14.

The bill was then reconsidered and recommitment to the Elections Committee.

Bill to amend the charter of Lexington passed second reading.

The Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

## THE CHARLOTTE BILL

### To Appoint a Police Commissioner Failed to Pass the House.

## MANY REPUBLICANS OPPOSED IT

## SENATE COMMITTEE ON FRAUD HAS REPORTED.

## Broughton-Young Case Settled—Young Retains his Seat—Speeches Made by Cook, Duffy and Cunningham.

Tuesday's session of the House of Representatives was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Lawhon of the House.

There was only one committee report, and that was from the Judiciary committee, reporting without prejudice and bill to make a blind Democrat a justice of the peace.

Calendar work was taken up at 9:10 o'clock and bills were disposed of as follows:

Bill to authorize the sale of St. Peter's church, in Randolph county. Passed.

Bill to protect health and prohibit the running at large of all stock and cattle upon the streets of Sparta, in Alleghany county. Passed.

Resolution in favor of J. L. Nelson, as chairman of the sub-Educational committee, for actual expenses in visiting the State Normal and Industrial College and other educational institutions. Passed.

Bill to amend the stock law, in Randolph county. Passed.

Bill to protect fish, in Bledshaw creek, in Alleghany county. Passed.

Bill to create a new township in Alleghany county. Passed.

Bill to incorporate the Roanoke Baptist Association, in Pasquotank county. Passed.

Bill to amend the charter of the Commissioners of Jackson and Haywood counties to levy a special tax for the construction of a road across Cany Fork Bald. Passed third reading.

Bill to levy a special tax in school district No. 1, Wake Forest township, Wake county. Passed second reading.

Bill to allow Craven county to levy a special tax. Passed second reading.

Bill to allow the School Commissioners of Raleigh township to issue bonds. Passed second reading.

The North Carolina Railroad lease Senate substitute bill was made a special order for Friday at 12 o'clock, and two hundred copies of both the original and substitute bills were ordered printed and distributed to the members.

Bill to incorporate the Bank of Littleton. Passed.

Bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Rutherford. Passed.

Bill for the benefit of the colored department of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, appropriating \$25,000 for building improvements. Passed. It provides that \$11,500 be paid during 1897 and \$13,500 during 1898.

The bill making an appropriation to the State Guards was referred to the Finance Committee and made a special order for tonight at 8 o'clock. The first motion was to put it upon its passage, made by Mr. Hancock. This was amended to refer to the Finance Committee, which prevailed.

Bill relative to the cotton weighers act for Edgecombe county. Passed.

Bill to amend the charter of Forest City in Rutherford county. Passed second reading.

Bill to appropriate \$20,000 for the erection of a new building for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute at Raleigh, was put upon second reading.

It was opposed by Mr. Sutton of Cumberland, who said that he very much feared the passage of so many appropriation bills would necessitate an extra session of the Legislature to provide revenue for them.

Dr. Dixon said the Republican and Populist parties had made a splendid record in the matter of providing for educational and charitable institutions and he did not hope to break it in this instance. Mr. Blackburn said there had been no more deserving bill before the House, and insisted that it pass. The bill passed.

Bill to authorize the directors of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute at Raleigh, to employ two or more physicians. Passed.

Bill to establish a graded school system in the town of Washington. Passed.

Mr. Schulken sent forward a report from the committee for the investigation of charges of fraud in the recent United States Senatorial election, which was read before the House. It is printed in full elsewhere in this issue of The Tribune.

Mr. Dockery called up his bill to prevent the use of "fillers" or useless materials in the manufacture of fertilizers and providing that when the Agricultural Department find such substances are found by analysis, the fact shall be published in the monthly bulletin and the fertilizers seized, as provided by law in other cases. It was put upon the second reading.

Mr. Dockery offered the following amendment: Strike out the words as "fillers" and substitute "or other substances non-available for plants, but which contain ingredients that go to make up the required or guaranteed analysis." The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

The special order for 11:30 o'clock, being the bill to give it a favorable report from the committee, was taken up. Mr. Walters of Rockingham demanded the reading of the bill in full. There was a favorable report from the committee. Mr. Walters said that he understood that the committee was about evenly divided. Mr. Hancock said the committee on Towns, Cities, Townships and Counties gave a bill and its provisions quite a lengthy hearing. He said that, after more than an hour had been devoted to its consideration, a member who opposed the bill, moved to make an unfavorable report; but the motion was withdrawn, and later a motion to give it a favorable report prevailed without a dissenting voice. The next morning a daily paper (the News and Observer) very severely criticised the committee.

Mr. Walters, who has been in Republican politics in Eastern North Carolina for twenty-five years, the criticism fell upon a back well tanned, and he did not mind it a bit. As for the appeal, he would wear the name with pleasure. He intended to imply that he was for sweetening the pie of the Republicans and Populists in turning out the Democrats and putting them in the offices, he would wear the name with pleasure.

Mr. Hancock then entered upon a discussion of the bill. He said it provided for a non-partisan board with limited power. The bill is asked for this morning.

because two of the great parties, living

## New Shoe Store! W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

### NEW SPRING SHOES

#### —IN ALL THE—

### Most Popular Materials & Shades

#### NEWEST LASTS AND PATTERNS.

We are now receiving the most stylish line of Men's, Ladies' and Children's NEW SPRING SHOES ever shown in Raleigh—many exclusive styles and shapes never before shown in this market.

## NEW OXFORD TIES.

Nobbiest line of Ladies' and Children's New Spring Oxford Ties ever shown in the State. Call and see the new styles.

**S. C. POOL,**  
130 Fayetteville Street.

**SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager.**

In the city of Charlotte, see that the Democratic party is extremely partisan and no Republican or Populist can have even the most insignificant office. He had nothing to say against the city of Charlotte and hoped that the House would pass the bill.

Mr. Sutton of New Hanover said local self-government was what the people of a locality wanted. He referred to the Mecklenburg election frauds, saying that it required an act of the Legislature to seat two fairly elected Representatives.

Mr. Craven of Mecklenburg insisted that there was no necessity of the passage of such a bill. He presented a petition, signed by 2,100 people of Charlotte, protesting against the proposed change. This, he said, represented 90 per cent. of the wealth of Charlotte. He did not live in the city and knew very little about the needs of the place.

Mr. Williamson moved the previous question. This, Mr. Freeman said, was unfair and he urged the members to vote down the call.

This was done, and Mr. Freeman then spoke for about five minutes. He had been a Republican for more than thirty years, and one of the dearest of its principles was for the people to rule, and if the Democrats of Charlotte were in the majority they ought to rule Charlotte's municipal affairs. He would not go back to his people in Western North Carolina and have it said that he had voted against one of the dearest principles of his party. He did not care if every Democratic paper in the State quoted him, he was voting for principle and was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Roberts of Madison advocated the bill. Its provisions, he said, were for the protection of the Republicans and Populists of Charlotte and the speakers who may visit the city. Col. Sutton said there seemed to be a false impression in the minds of some of the members as to the bill. He said the bill was devoid of objectionable features.

The vote was called and a roll call demanded by Mr. Dixon of Cleveland. The result was 60 to 47 against the bill. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Anderson, Ashburn, Brown, Bryan of Chatham, Bryan of Edgecombe, Burgess, Chapin, Chilton, Clanton, Cook, Cox, Crews, Currie, Dancy, Daniels, Deyton, Dewese, Duncan, Enslin, Fagan, Hancock, Hare, Harris, Halifax, Harris of Hyde, Hodges, Howe, Lusk, Meares, Ormsby, Parker of Perquimans, Peace, Person of Wayne, Person of Wilson, Pool, Rawls, Roberts, Rountree, Spruill, Sutton of Cumberland, Tamm, Thoms, H. H. Holmes, James, Johnson, Jones, King, Lawhon, Leak, Lyle, McBryde, McKinzie, McLelland, McPheeters, McCary, Morton, Murphy, Nelson, Parker of Wayne, Petree, Platt, Price, Pugh, Schuklen, Smith, Somers, L. M. Stead, Walters, Watts, Whitener, White of Alamance and Wilson.—60.

Noes—Adams, Arledge, Barrow, Bing, ham, Brower, Bryan of Wilkes, Bunch, Candler, Carter, Chapman, Conley, Craven, Creech, Crumpler, Cunningham, Dixon of Cleveland, Dixon of Green, Dockery, Duffy, Eddins, Elliott, Ferguson, Ferrell, Foster, Freeman of Guilford, Grimes, Hargett, Hargis, Holmes, James, Johnson, Jones, King, Lawhon, Leak, Lyle, McBryde, McKinzie, McLelland, McPheeters, McCary, Morton, Murphy, Nelson, Parker of Wayne, Petree, Platt, Price, Pugh, Schuklen, Smith, Somers, L. M. Stead, Walters, Watts, Whitener, White of Alamance and Wilson.—47.

**THE BROUGHTON-YOUNG CASE.**

The Broughton vs. Young contested election case, from Wake county, was taken up about 12:45 o'clock. It was to have been the special order at 12 m., but the Charlotte bill had the right of way, and the majority reports from the Committee on Privileges and Elections were read and the discussion of the case entered upon. One hour was allotted to each side. Mr. Cook, who had the case for the majority, prefaced his remarks with a report. He reviewed the evidence much as it has heretofore appeared in The Tribune. He gave especial emphasis to the ballots of the thirty odd Wake Forest students, who voted for Broughton in the last election. He said that the evidence proved that Young was elected upon any and all showings. If you lay aside all integrity of law and throw out all the votes contested by Young, the evidence would show that Cook concluded his speech at 1:40 o'clock, and Mr. Duffy, for the contestant, followed with a vigorous presentation of the claims of Mr. Broughton. He professed his remarks with a deserving tribute to the high and unimpeachable character of Mr. Broughton. He believed that if the contestant was not thoroughly convinced of the justness of his claims, he would stop the case at once in other cases. It was put upon the second reading.

Mr. Dockery offered the following amendment: Strike out the words as "fillers" and substitute "or other substances non-available for plants, but which contain ingredients that go to make up the required or guaranteed analysis." The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

The special order for 11:30 o'clock, being the bill to give it a favorable report from the committee, was taken up. Mr. Walters of Rockingham demanded the reading of the bill in full. There was a favorable report from the committee. Mr. Walters said that he understood that the committee was about evenly divided. Mr. Hancock said the committee on Towns, Cities, Townships and Counties gave a bill and its provisions quite a lengthy hearing. He said that, after more than an hour had been devoted to its consideration, a member who opposed the bill, moved to make an unfavorable report; but the motion was withdrawn, and later a motion to give it a favorable report prevailed without a dissenting voice. The next morning a daily paper (the News and Observer) very severely criticised the committee.

Mr. Walters, who has been in Republican politics in Eastern North Carolina for twenty-five years, the criticism fell upon a back well tanned, and he did not mind it a bit. As for the appeal, he would wear the name with pleasure. He intended to imply that he was for sweetening the pie of the Republicans and Populists in turning out the Democrats and putting them in the offices, he would wear the name with pleasure.

Mr. Hancock then entered upon a discussion of the bill. He said it provided for a non-partisan board with limited power. The bill is asked for this morning.

because two of the great parties, living

in the city of Charlotte, see that the Democratic party is extremely partisan and no Republican or Populist can have even the most insignificant office. He had nothing to say against the city of Charlotte and hoped that the House would pass the bill.

Mr. Sutton of New Hanover said local self-government was what the people of a locality wanted. He referred to the Mecklenburg election frauds, saying that it required an act of the Legislature to seat two fairly elected Representatives.

Mr. Craven of Mecklenburg insisted that there was no necessity of the passage of such a bill. He presented a petition, signed by 2,100 people of Charlotte, protesting against the proposed change. This, he said, represented 90 per cent. of the wealth of Charlotte. He did not live in the city and knew very little about the needs of the place.

Mr. Williamson moved the previous question. This, Mr. Freeman said, was unfair and he urged the members to vote down the call.

This was done, and Mr. Freeman then spoke for about five minutes. He had been a Republican for more than thirty years, and one of the dearest of its principles was for the people to rule, and if the Democrats of Charlotte were in the majority they ought to rule Charlotte's municipal affairs. He would not go back to his people in Western North Carolina and have it said that he had voted against one of the dearest principles of his party. He did not care if every Democratic paper in the State quoted him, he was voting for principle and was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Roberts of Madison advocated the bill. Its provisions, he said, were for the protection of the Republicans and Populists of Charlotte and the speakers who may visit the city. Col. Sutton said there seemed to be a false impression in the minds of some of the members as to the bill. He said the bill was devoid of objectionable features.

The vote was called and a roll call demanded by Mr. Dixon of Cleveland. The result was 60 to 47 against the bill. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Anderson, Ashburn, Brown, Bryan of Chatham, Bryan of Edgecombe, Burgess, Chapin, Chilton, Clanton, Cook, Cox, Crews, Currie, Dancy, Daniels, Deyton, Dewese, Duncan, Enslin, Fagan, Hancock, Hare, Harris, Halifax, Harris of Hyde, Hodges, Howe, Lusk, Meares, Ormsby, Parker of Perquimans, Peace, Person of Wayne, Person of Wilson, Pool, Rawls, Roberts, Rountree, Spruill, Sutton of Cumberland, Tamm, Thoms, H. H. Holmes, James, Johnson, Jones, King, Lawhon, Leak, Lyle, McBryde, McKinzie, McLelland, McPheeters, McCary, Morton, Murphy, Nelson, Parker of Wayne, Petree, Platt, Price, Pugh, Schuklen, Smith, Somers, L. M. Stead, Walters, Watts, Whitener, White of Alamance and Wilson.—60.

Noes—Adams, Arledge, Barrow, Bing, ham, Brower, Bryan of Wilkes, Bunch, Candler, Carter, Chapman, Conley, Craven, Creech, Crumpler, Cunningham, Dixon of Cleveland, Dixon of Green, Dockery, Duffy, Eddins, Elliott, Ferguson, Ferrell, Foster, Freeman of Guilford, Grimes, Hargett, Hargis, Holmes, James, Johnson, Jones, King, Lawhon, Leak, Lyle, McBryde, McKinzie, McLelland, McPheeters, McCary, Morton, Murphy, Nelson, Parker of Wayne, Petree, Platt, Price, Pugh, Schuklen, Smith, Somers, L. M. Stead, Walters, Watts, Whitener, White of Alamance and Wilson.—47.

**THE BROUGHTON-YOUNG CASE.**

The Broughton vs. Young contested election case, from Wake county, was taken up about 12:45 o'clock. It was to have been the special order at 12 m., but the Charlotte bill had the right of way, and the majority reports from the Committee on Privileges and Elections were read and the discussion of the case entered upon. One hour was allotted to each side. Mr. Cook, who had the case for the majority, prefaced his remarks with a report. He reviewed the evidence much as it has heretofore appeared in The Tribune. He gave especial emphasis to the ballots of the thirty odd Wake Forest students, who voted for Broughton in the last election. He said that the evidence proved that Young was elected upon any and all showings. If you lay aside all integrity of law and throw out all the votes contested by Young, the evidence would show that Cook concluded his speech at 1:40 o'clock, and Mr. Duffy, for the contestant, followed with a vigorous presentation of the claims of Mr. Broughton. He professed his remarks with a deserving tribute to the high and unimpeachable character of Mr. Broughton. He believed that if the contestant was not thoroughly convinced of the justness of his claims, he would stop the case at once in other cases. It was put upon the second reading.

Mr. Dockery offered the following amendment: Strike out the words as "fillers" and substitute "or other substances non-available for plants, but which contain ingredients that go to make up the required or guaranteed analysis." The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

The special order for 11:30 o'clock, being the bill to give it a favorable report from the committee, was taken up. Mr. Walters of Rockingham demanded the reading of the bill in full. There was a favorable report from the committee. Mr. Walters said that he understood that the committee was about evenly divided. Mr. Hancock said the committee on Towns, Cities, Townships and Counties gave a bill and its provisions quite a lengthy hearing. He said that, after more than an hour had been devoted to its consideration, a member who opposed the bill, moved to make an unfavorable report; but the motion was withdrawn, and later a motion to give it a favorable report prevailed without a dissenting voice. The next morning a daily paper (the News and Observer) very severely criticised the committee.

Mr. Walters, who has been in Republican politics in Eastern North Carolina for twenty-five years, the criticism fell upon a back well tanned, and he did not mind it a bit. As for the appeal, he would wear the name with pleasure. He intended to imply that he was for sweetening the pie of the Republicans and Populists in turning out the Democrats and putting them in the offices, he would wear the name with pleasure.

Mr. Hancock then entered upon a discussion of the bill. He said it provided for a non-partisan board with limited power. The bill is asked for this morning.

because two of the great parties, living

## W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

### DAWN OF SPRING

## The Beauty of the New Dress Goods

For Spring and Summer.

We celebrate the DAWN of SPRING by having a Grand Opening and Rich Display this week of the very latest Novelties in Spring and Summer Dress Goods, including many rare designs confined exclusively to this house.

## MATCHLESS IN EXTENT WONDERFUL IN VARIETY.

The harmonious blending of colors—the delicate shading and artistic designs have never been surpassed. PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

## SOME OF THE CHOICEST WEAVES ARE:

Tissue Fantaisie, Hernanis, Damasee Richelieu, Drap d' Etes, Gaze Faconnee, Tissue Mouchette, Gorge de Crapeau, Guipon Damassee, Cheviot Pied de Poule, Grenadine Craquelee, Canvas Bourette, Mosaics, Grenadine Jasje, Coverts, Etamine Dentelle, Basketines, Novelty Grenadines, Drap de Russe.

This grand display opening Monday, March 1, and continuing through the week, will be the greatest event of the season, and will be worth coming miles to see. All are invited.

## W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

## Coal B.W. BAKER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices.

Prompt delivery.

Telephone 140.

I sell the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents per quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Try them.

Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

## M. ROSENTHAL,

GROGER,

136 Fayetteville Street.

Wines and Liquors for family use. None drank on premises.

holy traffic in human flesh and blood. Mr. Johnson still contended that more time should allowed for the examination of the bill. Representative Young said the Republicans had not appointed a single Republican or Populist to either of these institutions during all the time they had had their government. He thought it was nothing but right that the Republicans should now have the control of the institutions. The bill passed the third reading by a vote of 61 to 41.

Bill to amend the charter of the Leasville cotton mills was taken from the calendar at the request of Mr. Blackburn and passed.

The House adjourned until 9 a. m. today.

**Caucus.**



## IMPORTANT DECISION

Affecting Seriously the  
Legal Status  
of the

ALLEGED FILIBUSTER THREE FRIENDS

JUDGE LOCKE DEFINES THE LEGAL  
TECHNICITIES.

An Exhaustive Opinion—Very Intricate Points in International Law Made Plain—Neutrality Law Defined.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The reversal by the Supreme Court of the decision of the court for the Southern district of Florida and directing that court to resume control of the vessel is likely to have an important bearing on similar litigation.

The libel in this case alleged that the vessel was "furnished, fitted out and armed, with intent that she should be employed in the service of a certain people, to-wit, certain people then engaged in armed resistance to the government of the King of Spain, in the Island of Cuba, to cruise and commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens and property of the King of Spain with whom the United States are and were at that date at peace."

In the lower court Judge Locke held that this was insufficient under section 5283, Revised Statutes, because it was not alleged "that said vessel had been fitted out with intent that she be employed in the service of a foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people recognized as such by the political power of the United States."

Chief Justice Fuller said the court agreed with Judge Locke that the contention that forfeiture of the vessel under section 5283 depended upon the conviction of a person or persons for doing the acts denominated, was untenable. The suit, he said, was a civil suit in rem, for the condemnation of the vessel only, and was not a criminal prosecution.

"Neutrality," said the court, "strictly speaking, consists in abstention from any participation in a public, private, or civil war, and in impartiality of conduct toward both parties, but the maintenance of peace, of peaceful relations between two powers when the domestic peace of one of them is disturbed is not neutrality in the sense in which the word is used when the disturbance has acquired such head as to have demanded the recognition of belligerency, and as a mere matter of municipal administration, no nation can permit unauthorized acts of war within its territory in violation of its sovereignty, while good faith towards friendly nations requires their prevention. Hence, as Mr. Attorney General Hoar pointed out, through the principle of the act of Congress was to secure the performance of the duty of the United States, under the law of nations, as a neutral nation in respect of foreign powers, the act is nevertheless an act to punish certain offenses against the United States, by fines, imprisonment and forfeiture, and the act itself defines the precise nature of these offenses."

After discussing with much elaboration of technical detail the exact meaning of the words "State, colony, district or people," as used in section 5283, United States Revised Statutes, and tracing the history and purpose of the legislation embodied in that section, the Chief Justice said:

"Even is the word 'States' as previously employed admitted of a less literal significance, why should the meaning of the words 'colony, district, or people' be confined only to parties recognized as belligerents? Neither of these words is used as the equivalent of 'State' in the statute which already contained that word. The statute does not say 'foreign colony, district, or people, nor was it necessary. As argued by counsel for the government an insurgent colony, under the act, is the same before and after the recognition of belligerency, as shown by the instance of the colonies of Buenos Ayres and Paraguay. The belligerency of one having been recognized, and the other not while the statute plainly applies to both."

"Belligerency," said the Chief Justice, is recognized when a political struggle has attained a certain magnitude and affects the interests of the recognizing power, and in the instance of time operations, recognition may be compelled, or the vessels of the insurgents, if molesting other parties, may be pursued as pirates."

"But, it belongs to the political department to determine when belligerency shall be recognized, and its recognition must be accepted according to the terms and intentions expressed. The distinction between recognition of belligerency, and the recognition of a state of political revolt, between the recognition of war in a material sense, is sharply illustrated by the case before us. For here, the political department has not recognized the existence of a de facto belligerent power engaged in hostility with Spain, but has recognized the existence of insurrectionary warfare prevailing before, at the time, and since, this forfeiture was incurred."

Quoting the different executive proclamations on the subject, the Chief Justice continued:

"We are thus judicially informed of the existence of an actual conflict of arms in resistance of the authority of a government with which United States are on terms of peace and amity, although acknowledgment of the insurgents as belligerents by the political department has not taken place; and it cannot be doubted that this executive action has called the neutrality act into play. We see no justification for importing into section 5283 words which it does not contain, and which would make its operation depend upon the recognition of belligerency, and while the libel might have been drawn with somewhat greater precision, we are of opinion that it should not have been dismissed."

"The decree," said the Chief Justice, "must be reversed, and the cause remanded to the District Court with direction to resume custody of the vessel."

## THE PRESS AGAINST BUTLER

ED. KESTLER'S VIEWS ON THE MEMPHIS CONVENTIONS.

So-called Bolters Recognized as the True Populists—Butler Turned Down—His Candidate for President Defeated.

A Tribune reporter met Mr. G. Ed. Kestler yesterday on his return from Memphis. We interviewed him as follows:

Inasmuch as every State Populist paper is advocating Democratic policies and Democratic supremacy and closing their columns to the truth as represented in 50,000 loyal Populist voters in North Carolina, I will give your paper a few words on our Memphis convention. In doing so, I speak as a true Populist and as one who does not endorse the position of The Tribune on many issues in State and National matters.

Mr. Z. T. Garrett, National Populist committeeman, Dr. T. W. Babb and myself attended the meeting of the National Reform Press Association last week in Memphis, Tenn. There were present nearly all the leading editors of leading Populist papers from almost every State. The brains, the patriotism, the backbone, the glory of the Populist party was here represented. And it is a fact that 99 per cent of those present were the very name of Marion Butler, hissed when he was mentioned and all agreed that no greater traitor ever disgraced any party. It was intimated that he made demands on Republicans first, but his demands were so large and so dishonorable that they did not accept them. Then he went to the Democrats, soul and body, and for the result of said deal he is now attempting to deliver the Populist party into the Democratic party just as he sacrificed Tom Watson in the interest of Sewall. The press of every State is with us middle-of-the-roads in this fight. Outside of his own sheet no paper of any note is apt to uphold these demagogues and pie-eaters.

The election of officers was then taken up. Mr. W. F. Mays, of Washington, was nominated for vice-president of the association.

Mr. G. F. Washburn, of Boston, Mass., was also nominated, but he withdrew his name and Mr. Mays was elected by acclamation.

In response to numerous requests Mr. Mays made a short speech, thanking the association for the honor conferred upon him and warning them to fight for the cause until the Populists should "roll up" such a victory that they would not be counted out of it as was Tom Watson.

Joe Parker, of Kentucky, was elected recording secretary and treasurer, and John H. Boyd, of Texas, was elected corresponding secretary.

W. S. (Buzz Saw) Morgan, of Indiana, was elected "ready print" editor. The following gentlemen were elected members of the executive board: J. H. Ferris, Illinois; N. H. Mottlinger, Indiana; E. H. Peters, of Texas; Paul J. Dixon, Missouri; and G. Ed. Kestler, North Carolina.

The following were elected as a committee on educational work: J. H. Ferris, Paul Vandervort, Steinberger, Kansas; B. S. Peters, Texas, and B. G. West, Tennessee.

On motion a committee on address was appointed, as follows: Harry Tracy, L. D. Reynold, C. Vincent, Dave Dixon, Abe Steinberger, "Cyclone" Davis.

President Vandervort then announced that the next business before the association was the election of a president. A motion to appoint a nominating committee was lost, and nominations from the floor were called for. Delegate Hollowell, of Missouri, nominated Capt. Frank Burkett, of Mississippi, for president. A motion to carry the nominations was then carried and Mr. Burkett was made president by a rising vote.

I wish to say that the citizens of Memphis vied with each other in trying to entertain the members of the press. We were given the freedom of the city and no kindness was withheld from us. We will ever remember Memphis with the kindest memory. It seems well to that we state that the National Reform Press Association recognized me on the executive committee. It recognized the middle-of-the-road element of the party as the party in this State, and this puts us in line with our National organization, and if the Butlerites do not care to work in harmony with the party they will be bolters and had better go to their friends the Democrats, who have such a solicitous care for them. This fact, also, shows that the Butlerites are repudiated at home and all over the United States, and that what they term "bolters" are patriots and true Populists all over the world. Butler's dying will comes weekly from the Caucasian office, but it will become weaker and weaker till it and him are swallowed up in silence. I hope my friends of the Populist party will be troubled by the abuse and lies of such paper, but to keep them mad and they will "cuss out" very soon, and besides, such work is aiding us greatly in building up a true and substantial Populist party here. The Kansas City meeting it appears was called by ex-Secretary J. S. Edgerson, who has, like Butler, Ayer & Co., gone Democratic. Very few were there and they were as a rule from Kansas and Nebraska, in which States the Democrats have swallowed the Populist party. Butler sent an address to be endorsed by the Memphis meeting, but it was not accepted. He also wrote Peffer as president, but Peffer is not president. The minority Populists can rest assured that they will have the press of the United States back of them, they will have seventy-five per cent of the Populist votes back of them, when the people see the facts in the matter, and they will be the party, or else there will be no party.

When Mr. Butler goes to the Democratic party he will drive out three times as many Democrats as he takes in Populists. The editors of other States wanted to know why Mr. Butler was cursing some Populists for trying to get offices with Republican votes and influence, when he holds his office by virtue of said Republican votes. I do not know unless he wants the offices for his own special pets. I believe if Mr. Pritchard should have agreed to allow him to dish out some of the Federal pie he would have been a Pritchard man, as he was in '95, when he pledged his sacred honor to support him again this time. And by the way I am informed that Congressman Shuford, who misrepresents the 7th district, says that he will demand Federal patronage and will name the postmaster at Hickory or Newton who will be a Butler man. So all their contention after all is for pie and plenty of it, but will they get it? Well, James B. Lloyd got it from the Goldbugs and Hal W. Ayer got it from the Republicans and Otto Wilson got it from the Republicans, and every Populist Congressman in the State is eating pie given by Republican votes and all the State and county officers are eating said pie, and every man who is cussing because somebody

## GAIL & AX'S

SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

wants some pie is holding a pie-eating job himself. To be consistent let every one who talks thus resign the offices they won by Republican votes and then the people will respect their talk, but until they do resign it will be as the bellowing of the Halifax bulls in the ears of honest Populists. I believe there is a great future for the Populists in this State under new leadership.

Completely Severed.  
Berlin, March 2.—The Frankfort Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that relations between the Russian and Greek courts have been completely severed.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.  
We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be \$20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of \$10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time to an amount not exceeding \$50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the board of directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the board of directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations and engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporation and subscribers of stock shall be as follows, to-wit: For purpose of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,  
F. M. MESSLER,  
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:  
WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,  
WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.  
D. H. YOUNG,  
Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.  
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.  
To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know ye, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, before on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of Acts of 1895.

Now, Therefore, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of Acts of 1895, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,  
Secretary of State.

Don't grunt  
with stomach-ache.  
Get relief  
quick  
by using

Simpson's Liver Pills  
for all stomach ills.

You will save money  
and your health,  
which is beyond price,  
by using the pills  
regularly.

Simpson's  
Pharmacy,  
Pullen Building.

The Mail and Express.

The Leading Evening Newspaper.  
Stands without a rival in evening journalism.

Published Daily and Contains

ALL THE NEWS OF THE  
WORLD, the closing quotations  
of the Stock, Produce, Consoli-  
dated and other exchanges, and  
the most exhaustive Financial,  
Railway and Commercial re-  
ports printed in any daily news-  
paper.

IN POLITICS it is Republi-  
can; advocates protection to  
American industries, a sound  
currency and all measures which  
tend toward the industrial and  
commercial development of the  
nation.

AS A FAMILY NEWSPA-  
PER it is peerless; its columns  
are clean and free from the sen-  
sationalism which so many of  
the best families find objection-  
able in a newspaper which enters  
the home circle.

THE WOMAN'S DEPART-  
MENT is not equalled by any  
other newspaper. It contains  
daily the news of special inter-  
est to women, and interesting  
articles by distinguished writ-  
ers.

TERMS: To Mail Subscribers,  
postage paid, Daily Edition, 10 to  
16 pages.  
Six mos., \$7.00 Three mos., \$1.75  
Six mos., 3.50 One month, .60  
Saturday edition, 20 to 32  
pages, containing many  
special features, one year, 1.50  
Send for sample copy.

PUBLICATION OFFICE  
203 Broadway, New York.

READ  
The Tar-Neel Knight,

Official Organ of the  
Grand Lodge  
Knights of Pythias  
of North Carolina.

Bright! Newsy! Cheap!  
50 Cents a Year.

Best Advertising  
Medium in  
North Carolina.

Reaches 4,000 Knights and their  
families.

Published by  
The Tribune Publishing Co.,  
122 Fayetteville Street,  
RALEIGH, N. C.

# THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE

—THE ONLY—

Republican DAILY  
Newspaper in ::::

NORTH  
CAROLINA

Incorporated With a Capital Stock of \$20,000

Has Complete Telegraphic Service  
Furnished by the Southern Associated Press

THE TRIBUNE is a 48-column Newspaper, and will be a com-  
plete METROPOLITAN JOURNAL. Besides its  
regular Telegraphic Associated Press Dispatches it  
will be served with special correspondence from  
Washington by one of the most

TALENTED NEWSPAPER MEN

In America, and will receive Specials from New  
York and other prominent cities as well as from the  
leading cities of North Carolina and the South.

It is the purpose of the promoters and manage-  
ment to make

... THE ...

# TRIBUNE

A First-Class Newspaper, Occupying  
the Entire Field of Newspaperdom  
of the Country.

The Undertaking is upon a Large Scale, and will be worthy  
of the support of every Republican in the State, and it is con-  
fidently believed that the party spirit in the Old North State is  
ripe for the enterprise. The office will be "equipped with all  
the modern machinery and latest styles of type, including

THE MERGENTHALER  
LINOTYPE MACHINES,

With a capacity of 40,000 M's in nine hours, or about fifteen  
columns the length of THE TRIBUNE.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS SO WELL AS SUCCESS.

and the success of the THE TRIBUNE  
is assured.

IT IS HERE TO STAY!

IT WILL BE REPUBLICAN, AND WILL  
HEW CLOSE TO THE LINE.



McINTYRE & WARDWELL.  
Chicago, Ill., March 2.—Wheat—St.  
Louis traders and the St. Louis mar-

There is war between the rival biscuit monopolies. One or the other of those concerns will presently awaken to find its cake all dough.

205 South Wilmington Street

## 200 South Wilmington Street

## The Sun.

*The first of American Newspapers,* **CHARLES A. DANA,** Editor.

*The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.*

Daily, by mail.	\$6 a Year
Daily and Sunday, by mail.	\$8 a Year

## The Sunday Sun

*is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.*

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, \$2 a year.

Address **THE SUN, New York.**

Raleigh, N. C.  
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.  
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager  
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.  
V. E. McBEE, General Superintendent.

---

FOR

## Commercial Printing County Supplies Blank Books

WRITE

## CAPITAL PRINTING CO.

RALEIGH



## THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1897.

## THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity—Threatening weather, with occasional light showers, tonight and Wednesday. Forecast for North Carolina—Partly cloudy and light showers tonight and Wednesday.

Weather Conditions—The slight barometric depression still extends from Texas northeastward into the central Mississippi and Ohio valleys, and is causing cloudy, threatening weather over the entire country. On the north side, from Nebraska and Dakota to the Lake region, snow is falling; on the south and east sides scattered light showers have occurred.

The weather continues warm in the south, but the temperature is still below zero in the extreme northwest.

C. F. VON HERRMANN.

Section Director.

## COMMITTEE HAS REPORTED

THE CHARGES OF SENATORIAL BRIBERY ARE PROVEN A FARCE.

No Expression of Opinion by Chairman Schulken—He Just Submitted Evidence—Committee Discharged.

The Committee on Senatorial Fraud Investigation appointed by the House to investigate the charges of fraudulent practices in the recent United States Senatorial election, has reported and all the evidence (?) is now in the hands of the House. The report was made yesterday morning by Chairman Schulken and the committee discharged.

The following is a concise summary of the report of the committee, to wit:

Robert Hancock when asked if he knew of any offer of money or office to vote for or against any one for United States Senator, replied "I do not." H. F. Brown made the same reply. The latter was asked if he was given to understand that he would receive either Federal or State patronage, if he would vote for or against any one for Senator and replied, "I was not." He gave the same reply to a question whether in voting for United States Senator he was actuated or influenced in casting such vote by the hope or expectation of receiving either money or office as a consideration therefor. Senator Odum gave the same reply to precisely the same questions. He was then asked whether he had been promised by any one the appointment to the Wadesboro postoffice in consideration of his vote or his influence for him in the election of a United States Senator and replied "no." He further stated that he had never promised to vote for any one if he would give or secure to him the appointment to the Wadesboro postoffice.

Senator J. L. Hyatt replied No to question No. 1. E. F. Wakefield made the same reply. He gave the same answer to questions Nos. 2 and 3. T. H. Sutton in reply to question No. 1, replied, "I do not, nor do I believe any one else does."

John A. Sims replied: "I do not" to question No. 1.

Cyrus Thompson said in reply to question No. 1: "I don't know that I do. I had a conversation with Dr. D. Reid Parker after the bolt from the Populist caucus. I was urging him, as he was one of the minority to return to the caucus, when he said to me that he feared if the bolters returned they would be treated with further unkindness by the majority and discriminated against in the distribution of patronage. I thereupon assured him of my belief that if the minority or any part of them returned to the majority they would not be discriminated against in the distribution of patronage, but would be treated with the utmost courtesy and fairness and that they would have no further cause of complaint. He then said, 'Well, what could men like me and McCaskey expect if we were to go back?' I replied, 'I have no way of determining what the distribution might be and can only assure you that you would be in as good standing upon your return as if you had not gone out.' After some little hesitation he said, 'Well, you see I have got in black and white already where I am.' What it was he had, where he had got it, or in consideration of what it had been given to him, I made no inquiry and have no knowledge whether it related to the Senatorial fight or simply to the continuation of the bolt. Dr. Parker had stated to me some days prior to this conversation that he desired and thought he had a peculiar fitness for the position of Commissioner of Agriculture. I was a candidate for United States Senator, and am informed that Dr. Parker had for me the first day and that in the second day he would have voted for Pritchard if he had not been prevented by sickness, he being absent."

E. C. Morton swore: "I have had a promise made to me by D. M. Morrison, chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Richmond county, that if I would use my influence and vote for Pritchard for Senator I could get a position as collector in the revenue department; that this place was worth \$1,400 a year. I did not vote for Pritchard for United States Senator and I told D. M. Morrison I would not make any promise. This was a short while after the election. He has not mentioned it to me since that day. This is all I know about it, except that I asked W. H. Odum if no one had been to Wadesboro and offered him the Wadesboro postoffice there to vote for Pritchard. He said, 'Yes, there has been something said to me about it.'"

D. Reid Parker swore: "I have never had any written guarantee of any place of profit or office from any one, but I have had a good many friendly offers of influence for the office I desired. The paper Dr. Thompson spoke of in his evidence, I suppose, was the paper setting forth the terms of a promise between the majority and minority Populists. This is the only paper that has been in my hands in reference to this matter. The friendly offers of influence in my behalf of office were from Republicans, Democrats and Populists."

Senator Utley swore: "On Saturday night after the bolt in the Populist caucus, while the minority Populists were holding a meeting in the Branson House, one of its members said 'There are 200 good positions that we can fill by voting for Jeter Pritchard, and we will vote for Jeter Pritchard and fill these positions.' At this time the minority Populists were discussing the advantages of voting for Pritchard for United States Senator and their opportunity in getting positions. One of the minority Populists said just before breaking up their meeting: 'If what we have done tonight is ever found out we are ruined.' I was not in the minority caucus, but

occupied an adjoining room to them. There was only a door between them and me, and their talk was so loud I could not help hearing them. At the time I thought Representative Parker (of Perquimans) was prominent in the discussion. I do not know which one made the declaration above stated. I know that Dr. Cyrus Thompson appeared before this caucus that night and appealed to them to go back into the Populist party and remain loyal to its principles. They listened to him with respect while he was there, but as soon as he left they ridiculed his proposition and denounced the idea of adhering to him."

D. M. Morrison swore: "No such conversation ever took place at any time between myself and Morton. Upon one occasion, about two weeks after the election, I met Morton on the streets in the town of Pockingham where I live. He asked me if I knew the different ones who were applicants for the postoffice. I told him I did not know who they all were, and that I was an applicant myself. He said he had told he could get it, and I told him I did not know, but thought he could not. I had a conversation with Morton at the Park Hotel, and he there told me in the presence of the Sheriff of our county that he would swear he had never been offered anything to vote for a United States Senator."

J. H. Parker (Representative from Perquimans) said: "I have read the statements made by Senator Utley and his testimony. These statements were not made by me or by any one in my hearing."

Mr. Parker swore that he did not know of any offer of money or office for or against any one for Senator, and that he was never given to understand that he would get either State or Federal office for his vote.

Dr. Cyrus Thompson made the further statement: "I never attended at any time in the Branson House any caucus or conference of the minority known to me to be such. I was in a room in the Branson House about the time Senator Utley speaks of, and I think four or five of the minority were present. I went there in a purely social way. We discussed the Populist situation and I counseled harmony between the two factions, and then the conversation became jocular. There was nothing said while I was present about the distribution of patronage."

## PERSONALS.

Mr. F. S. Sevrill is in town.

Mr. W. T. O'Brien is in town.

President Alderman is in the city.

Gen. Stead left the city yesterday.

Mr. L. V. Grady, of Kenansville, is in the city.

Mr. N. M. Lawrence, of Oxford, is at the Park.

Mrs. George Allen has returned from Newberne.

Mr. W. E. Christian has gone to Washington.

Col. Thomas Davidson, of Asheville, is in the city.

Mr. S. S. Batchelor left for Washington yesterday.

Mr. E. K. Proctor, Jr., of Lumberton, is at the Park.

Mr. E. F. Lamb, of Elizabeth City, is stopping at the Park.

Mrs. F. M. Purefoy, of Wake Forest, is visiting in the city.

Mr. William J. Cooke, Mayor of Asheville, is in the city.

Mr. Henry Bayley, of the University, is home for a few days.

Mr. Settle Dockery, of the Rockingham Index, is in the city.

Rev. J. C. L. Harris, Jr., left yesterday to attend the inauguration.

Miss Jessie Carroll has returned from her visit to the eastern part of the state.

J. M. O'Leary, Frank Robbins and Tom Robbins, of Concord, are at the Yarnborough.

Messrs. B. F. McLean, of Maxton, and A. W. McLean, of Lumberton, are in the city.

Mrs. Robert Lindsay, of Durham, is in the city on a visit to her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Terrell.

Messrs. John T. Pullen and Thomas Blake left for Washington yesterday.

Mr. Sol Bear, of Wilmington, ex-president of the State Liquor Dealers' association, is at the Yarnborough.

Miss Hilliard, of Norfolk, Va., is visiting at Col. Thomas Kenan's corner of Wilmington and Jones street.

Mr. L. Rosenthal left yesterday for Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York to purchase goods for the Spring trade.

Ex-Senator Carey Dowd, of Charlotte, was here yesterday. He is gratified at the defeat of the Charlotte police bill and praised Mr. Freeman's speech on the subject.

Messrs. S. M. Holton, Durham; E. A. Daniels, Goldsboro; R. H. Whitehead, Chapel Hill; J. P. Arrington and Mr. I. Everett, Rockingham; A. A. Dula, Lenoir, are at the Yarnborough.

Miss Ada King, of Peanut, N. C., arrived today to spend a few days with her father, H. E. King, principal clerk of the Senate, and her brother, T. L. King. She is stopping at No. 603 Hillsboro street.

Misses Bessie and Della Sims left the city yesterday. Miss Sims will visit in Washington, New York, Philadelphia and other cities. Miss Della returned to the Normal and Industrial school at Greensboro.

Solicitor Walter E. Daniel returned to Weldon yesterday. He was in Raleigh to oppose the bill before the Legislature creating the offices of county solicitors for the several county criminal courts. All the solicitors of the State are opposing the bill. Solicitor Seawell and Mr. E. Y. Webb are here for this purpose.

Best Sugar Cured Hams 12c. Breakfast Strips (small) 8c.

WOOLLCOTT & SON.

Very fine assortment of Pickles, Chow-Chows, Ketchups, Sauces, etc., at Woolcott & Son's big Department Store.

## Notice.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed, executed to us on the 11th day of February, 1885, by Bryant Casey and Eliza Jane Casey, his wife, and duly registered in the Register's office of Johnston county, in book No. 4, pages 16, 17 and 18, I shall sell at public auction, for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Smithfield, on the 5th day of April, 1897, the following real property to wit: That tract of land lying about four miles West of the town of Smithfield and in Smithfield Township, in the county of Johnston, and occupied in February, 1885, by said Bryant Casey and wife as a home and farm, bounded North by Burket Jones and Marion Johnson's lands, East by land of W. L. Johnson, South by land of W. L. Johnson and Benjamin Casey, and West by land of James Johnson and William Williams, containing one hundred and forty-three (143) acres, more or less; or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy amount now due on the bond secured by said mortgage deed, this 27th day of February, 1897.

The Trustees of the Rex Hospital.

Mortgagees and Trustees.

P. T. Massey, Attorney.

## W. E. JONES,

206 Fayetteville Street.

There's just two things about March which may be unfailingly predicted. The first is bad weather from the signal service, and the second is big bargains from us. We propose to let the wind do the blowing; we will do the selling.

## EMBROIDERIES.

It's the quality and low prices that keep us busy in Embroideries. Three hundred pieces nice, clean, fresh Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Embroideries, all in 44 yard lengths, and perfect goods, at 25c. the piece up. One-third to a half less than the usual prices.

## SILKS-SPECIALS FOR WEDNESDAY.

Twenty-two-inch Black all Silk Surah and China, rich lustre, real value 60c.; to-morrow 42c. One lot Foulard Silk in medium and light shades, real value 35c. and 40c. a yard; Wednesday 25c.

## NOTIONS!

Best Sewing Machine Oil, 4-ounce bottle, only 5c.; best quality 9 10 inch Horn Bone, 5c. dozen; best Velvet Binding, 4 yards long, 2 inches wide, only 10c.; Steel Scissors, assorted sizes, only 19c.; 25 Tooth Brushes only 15c.; best Bay Rum, 10-ounce bottles, only 25c.; 10c. Rubber Dressing Combs 5c.

## W. E. JONES.

## BURCH ARRESTED.

He is now in Jail—His Wound Serious—A Family of Criminals.

Thomas Burch, the man who broke into the store of Turner & Wynne Sunday morning, is now in jail. The Tribune stated Tuesday morning that Burch was between Apex and Cary and that he would be arrested before last night. This proved true. Early yesterday morning he was arrested by Police Officers Thompson and Woodall and Constable John Upchurch at the home of his grandmother, Edna Burch.

Dr. Moore, of Apex, attended Burch while he was at his grandmothers. He was shot in the back of the head just above the neck. The wound is of a very serious nature. Burch is unconscious at times and suffers much pain. Dr. Moore removed the ball from Burch's head. The ball was a No. 32 and was therefore fired by Mr. Birdsong, as his pistol is 32.

The officers have been on Burch's track ever since the burglary was committed. He went to the house of a negro woman named Brown after he was shot. He lay concealed at another place Sunday night, until about five o'clock Monday morning, when Daniel Jones carried him in a buggy to Apex. Jones hired the horse and buggy from Mr. Upchurch's stables on Salisbury street. This led to Burch's arrest.

Thomas Burch is about 26 years old. His father is now in the penitentiary and his mother is serving a term on the Wake county roads. The Burchs live near Oberlin.

Denton's Restaurant and Saloon is opposite the Postoffice, 311 and 313 Fayetteville street. Make no mistake.

## Floy Crowell.

A well-filled house greeted Miss Floy Crowell and her company last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. The play "La Belle Russe" was well executed and held the close attention of the audience from start to finish. The specialties between the acts were liberally applauded and called back repeatedly. This company is making a great hit in Raleigh, and it certainly merits this success. For it is the best popular price show which has ever appeared in Raleigh.

This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the matinee "La Belle Russe" will be repeated. This is admirably suited for a matinee.

Tonight "A Fatal Error" will be rendered.

Call and look over our five and ten cent counters. Fall line of Curtains and Curtain Goods.

WOOLLCOTT &amp; SON.

Canadian Malt Whiskey, only 75 cents per quart, at Denton's.

## Notice.

Know all men by these presents, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Harris Brown and Isaac Seligson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid by the said Isaac Seligson, and all debts due the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid to Levin & Brown, 216 Wilmington St.

This February 18, 1897.

Drink I. W. Harper's Whiskey, only 10 cents per drink or \$1.00 per quart, at Denton's (Sole Agent).

## A NICE LINE

## Fancy and Glass Front Wardrobes

JUST RECEIVED AT

## Thomas &amp; Campbell's.

They are the latest designs.



Also a lot of Screens, Brica-brac, Easels, etc. They are now keeping everything a housekeeper needs and receiving car loads of new things almost every day, which they are selling at manufacturer's prices.

They give special discount on Office Furniture. A lot of odd pieces of Furniture that does not match with regular suits, they will sell at any price. Infant's Carriages share the same. If you want anything to go in your house, come and see us. Chevalier Dressers are now all the go. Be sure to get one.

## THOMAS &amp; CAMPBELL.

Will buy the Cheapest and best TALKING MACHINE ON EARTH!

For sale by JOHN N. HARRELL, State Agent,

129 Fayetteville Street.

Call and see it.

## The Yarnboro House, RALEIGH, N. C.

## Under New Management.

Rates, \$2 and \$2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates. Free Coach to and from all Trains.

## A. J. COOKE, Manager.

R. B. RANEY, Lessee.

## Keep Your Eyes Focused on This Store!

The People's Popular Purchasing Place. Satisfaction scores success.



Life, vim, vigor, push and energy are necessary adjuncts to business, but real success hangs on the satisfaction given to all customers.

## NEW DRESS GOODS

Fresh from the looms, with all the newness of fashion's impress stamped upon them appeal to your quick judgments and refined tastes.

Brightness, beauty and freshness combined in fashion's choicest conceits.

## JUST RECEIVED

Spring Cheviots, Mozambique, Serges, Clay Diagonals, Grenadines, Lenos, Hernanis and Lace Batings. New Novelty and Fancy effects in changeable checks, stripes, plaids and two-tone over-dye bourettes.

Aniline Black Satines, fine lined, will not crack, Henrietta finish, from 25c down to 10c.

Black and Navy Ducks, absolutely fast color and unperishable, regular kind, for 10c.

Curtain Screens, bleached and unbleached, in plain and colored stripes, from 20c. all the way down to 10c.

Nottingham Curtain Laces, paper-bordered, enamel and floral designs, any length, by the yard, and running the whole gamut of prices from 40c. down to 10c.

Lace Curtains (job lots) bought at under price and sold the same way, commencing at \$2.50 a pair, prices scaled all the way down to 50c.

## NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES JUST IN.

Sherwood Biggs & Co. SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

## THE PARK HOTEL, Raleigh, N. C.

## Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates \$2 and \$2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notice will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

## Brown &amp; Crawford, Mgr's.

## Raleigh Stationery Company,

131 Fayetteville St.

We carry in stock a complete line of typewriter's supplies and the latest and best Counting-house Stationery made, Typewriters, Mimeographs, Hektographs, all the latest and best labor-saving devices and office appliances.

Our stock is complete in every line. We are leaders in Low Prices. We invite you to examine our stock and get our prices before buying.

OFFICE AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

## W. G. SEPARK, Manager.

## HICKS &amp; ROGERS PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS

—AND DEALERS IN—

Garden Seeds

Surgical Goods and Patent Medicines

Flower Seeds